

MAYOR F. H. LA GUARDIA
Back in his office yesterday, Mayor LaGuardia smiles his victory smile after being re-elected to a third term as mayor of the world's largest city.

A.L.P. Vote Emerges Again as Decisive

Mayor's First Speech After Victory Seen
Plea for Unity Behind Defense

By S. W. Gerson

Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia, first chief executive in the city's history to be elected three times in succession, yesterday expressed his thanks to the voters for giving him a plurality of 133,841 over his Democratic opponent, District Attorney William O'Dwyer, and appealed for national unity in the face of the "very serious situation confronting the country."

Begin Count in Balloting for City Council

No Results Known Yet; Increase Expected in Size of Council

Tabulations of the votes for councilmen in the third election by proportional representation—or P.R.—as it is better known—began yesterday at five armories throughout the city. Few results were known at the end of the day and those indicated no trend.

The present Council consists of 21 members but the new one, due to the increased vote, is expected to number about 25 or 26. The number of Councilmen is gauged by the number of valid ballots cast. One Councilman being named in each borough for each 75,000 votes cast.

Most of the day was spent in each armory sorting the ballots.

DELAY IN MANHATTAN
The Manhattan tally was delayed due to litigation by George Counts, who appealed a Supreme Court order denying his request for the re-printing of absentee ballots without his name.

In Brooklyn a dead man's ballots will be counted. Former Assemblyman Bernard J. Moran, an independent candidate, was found dead yesterday morning at his home, 118 E. 110th St., Brooklyn. His first choice votes will be counted anyway and distributed to the second choices marked on them, canvass directors decided.

Considerable invalid and spoiled ballots were found throughout the city. Whether this will cut down the size of the Council below the estimated 25-26 could not be determined.

Tabulations of the ballots will take place in the following armories, all open to the public.

Manhattan—168th Infantry Armory, Lexington Ave. at E. 26th St.
The Bronx—108th Field Artillery Armory—Franklin Ave. and 167th St.

Brooklyn—102nd Quartermasters Reg., Marcy Ave. at Heyward St.
Queens—Queens Community Center, 3-29 Queens Blvd.

Richmond—102nd Battery Coast Artillery, 321 Manor Rd., Port Richmond.

The count will end in ten days at the longest, it is believed. In Richmond it should be over by Saturday.

A total of 88 candidates are involved in the five boroughs.

Seek Missing Flier in Crash Which Killed 3

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5 (UP).—Searchers today sought the last missing flier involved in a series of Army Air Corps accidents which took 11 lives in 10 days.

The bodies of Lieut. L. M. H. Walker of Salt Lake City, pilot of a flying fortress bomber which Sunday was torn apart at 12,000 feet by a violent storm, and Pilot Lieut. Robert Agnew, Donalds, S. C., and Private Dan Fisk, San Francisco, whose training ship crashed during the same bad weather, were found last night.

Weather
Local—Cloudy with occasional rain; moderate northerly winds.
Eastern New York—Mostly cloudy, with occasional rain and colder.
New Jersey—Occasional rain and colder.

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U-BOATS OFF NEWFOUNDLAND

Moscow Defenders Block Nazi Attacks As Heavy Battles Rage on Whole Front

London Audience Salutes Slain Soviet Author

LONDON, Nov. 5 (UP).—A matinee performance of the play "Distant Point," at the Westminster Theater, was interrupted by Manager Reginald Knight to announce that the author, Alexander Afanogenov, 41, had been killed in an air raid in the Soviet Union.

British Deliver Aid Promised To Moscow

Full October Shipments Sent; U.S. Lags Only in Tank Supplies

LONDON, Nov. 5 (UP).—Great Britain delivered to the Soviet Union all the airplanes, tanks and other war materials promised for October, and the United States delivered all the promised bombing and fighting airplanes but lagged slightly in tank shipments, it was revealed today by an authoritative source.

Britain hopes to maintain a rising figure of Soviet aid during November and Washington has assured Soviet officials that the tank shortages for October will be made up soon, the informant said.

Joint Industry Committee Set Up By U. S., Canada

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (UP).—Canada and the United States today set up a joint committee to coordinate the industrial facilities of the two countries for production of war equipment.

The White House disclosed that an agreement to set up the committee was reached in a week-end conference at Hyde Park, N. Y., between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada.

The group is officially described as a "joint defense production committee." Its formation was recommended by U. S.-Canadian Economic Committee.

Drowns As Tug Upsets

MONTREAL, Nov. 5.—One man drowned and two were injured at the Montreal Dry Dock Co. plant here today when a tug overturned in 12 feet of water.

Defense Week Set

ALBANY, Nov. 5.—The week beginning Armistice Day, Nov. 11, was designated by Gov. Lehman today a period for all to "give thought to their responsibilities in national defense."

German Drive Is Hurlled Back At Kalinin

TANK UNIT ROUTED

Fascists Dig in At Rostov As Soviet Troops Counterattack

KUIRYSHEV, USSR, Nov. 5 (UP).—German panzer columns prowled along a 250-mile battle line semi-circling Moscow in vain search of a weak spot today, reportedly on orders from Adolf Hitler to seize the Soviet capital by Friday, 24th anniversary of the revolution, war dispatches said.

From Kalinin, 100 miles north of Moscow, to Kursk, 280 miles south where the Germans attempted to drive a wedge between the Central and Southern Soviet Fronts, the big battle blazed in at least six sectors, with the Germans constantly shifting and now reported trying to rally for another smash at the Volokolamsk sector, 65 miles northwest of Moscow.

(London heard the Moscow radio broadcast a communique saying that fighting continued all along the front and that 27 German airplanes were shot down today near Moscow. An Exchange Telegraph transcription of a Moscow broadcast said stubborn fighting continued in the "Goleosk region" of the Donetsk Basin—presumably the Gorlovsky region, 100 miles northwest of Rostov, and that the Red Army had "moved to new positions." At another sector in the Donetsk, Soviet troops "continued a steady advance," the radio said.)

MOSCOW BATTLE KEY

S. A. Lozovsky, official Soviet spokesman, said yesterday that the battle for Moscow was the most important phase of the war, both militarily and politically, and Moscow dispatches reflected a growing Soviet confidence.

The chief centers of fighting around Moscow were at Kalinin, 100 miles north, where according to today's communique the Germans lost 15 tanks, 10 armored cars, 13 big guns and 600 men in one day's fighting; Volokolamsk, Moshaisk, 40 miles west of Moscow; Maloyaroslavl, 65 southwest; Tula, 110 south; and Kursk.

(In London the Moscow radio was heard broadcasting that the Germans lost 67 tanks and many troops in fighting on the Moshaisk highway, "east of point D," where the Germans moved in reinforcements last night and roared into action at dawn, heavily supported by artillery and mortar fire. Simultaneously the Germans were said to have attempted several crossings of the Nara River, all of which were thrown back.)

HURLED BACK AT KALININ

The following situation was reported around Moscow:
Kalinin: The Germans threw in a fresh division—the 102nd Infantry—but the Soviets counter-attacked immediately, encircled some German units and drove most of them out of the city proper. Finnish troops were reported in action beside the Germans. (A Moscow radio report heard in London said German infantry and tanks threw new pressure against the northern suburbs of Kalinin and that the Red Army was forced back from a street they had recaptured earlier, but that northeast of the city, the Red Army advanced. It said that "The Germans are mining the streets and digging trenches day and night.")

Volokolamsk—mobile troops from Kalinin were streaming south, back of the lines, and concentrating around Volokolamsk, where Soviet scouts observed "great movement of tanks, motor vehicles and trucks," in preparation for an offensive. Farther north, units of the Sixth German Army Corps were putting new pressure on the Volga River sector. The 161st German Infantry



Red Army Columns: Helmeted Red Army men crouch in the foreground as tanks go into action in this action photo from the Eastern Front.

AFL Body in His Home State Urges Freedom for Browder

Report FDR Urges Quick Neutrality Vote

Leaders Against Anti-Strike Rider; Flay Wheeler for 'Quisling' Talk

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—President Roosevelt was reported today to have urged Congressional leaders to press for speedy enactment of pending amendments to the Neutrality Act which would permit armed American merchant ships to carry war materials directly to the nations fighting Hitlerism.

The President was said to have strongly advised against permitting anti-strike amendments to be brought up during the Neutrality Act debate.

Administration leaders in Congress were reported to have told the President that they were confident of victory on the Neutrality Act issue if extraneous matters such as the drive of Senators to tag on anti-strike proposals were not injected.

Senator Josiah Bailey of North Carolina has introduced an anti-strike amendment to the Administration bill, and Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia has stated that he would vote against the measure, if something like the Bailey rider were

Railway Board Makes Wage Recommendations

Proposes 7½-13% Increase; Unions Had Asked Considerably More

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The President's emergency board to settle the railway labor dispute today submitted its report on wage increases for over a million railroad employees.

The board recommended that employees in the Big Five brotherhoods receive a wage increase of 7½ per cent, and that members of the non-operating unions receive an increase of nine cents and 13 per cent an hour.

Also recommended was a week's vacation of six consecutive working days for all railroad employees and further study of the rules dispute between the railroad companies and workers.

The board's recommendations on wage increases and vacations fell short of the demands made by the railroad unions.

UNION DEMANDS HIGHER
The big five brotherhoods had requested a 30 per cent increase in the basic wage rates of their members, with a minimum raise of \$1.80 a day. The board recommended only a 7½ per cent increase. Demands of the 14 non-operating

Atchison, Kansas AFL and Two CIO Bodies Take Action

Earl Browder's home state of Kansas this week came to the fore in the fight to free the imprisoned Communist leader when the Atchison, Kansas, AFL Trades and Labor Assembly adopted a resolution calling upon President Roosevelt to release him from Atlanta prison.

The President received similar pleas this week from the Hennepin County Industrial Union Council, CIO, in Minneapolis; from the Shelby County CIO Council in the heart of Alabama's Black Belt; and from the New York office staff of the Metropolitan News Co.

All of the appeals to the President were made in response to a letter, addressed to all American labor organizations, from Tom Mooney, chairman of the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder.

MOONEY'S APPEAL

"I am making a personal appeal to you," said Mooney's letter, "in behalf of a man I have known for many years. He is an outstanding fighter in the cause of labor, and with his associates helped in those years I was in jail by mobilizing great numbers of people in behalf of Billings, myself and other labor prisoners."

The Atchison, Kansas, AFL action is emphasized by the fact that Browder was born in that state 50 years ago, was active there in the labor movement during his early years and at the age of 22 was elected president of his AFL union there which sent him as a delegate of Kansas City to a national AFL convention in Baltimore.

The Minneapolis CIO Council, representing 20,000 workers, adopted without dissent a resolution urging the President to take executive action in Browder's behalf.

The Shelby County, Alabama, CIO Council represents 10,000 workers.

Gary CIO, AFL Leaders Agree to End Union Raids

(Special to the Daily Worker)
GARY, Nov. 5.—Leaders of the AFL and CIO in Lake County today announced that they have signed an agreement to end all raiding in the interests of national defense.

The far-reaching and significant agreement was signed by seven CIO and four AFL leaders and pledged that the two organizations would respect each other's jurisdiction and contracts.

The signed agreement declared: "In the interest of our defense

Canadian Navy Head Reveals Subs Sunk

Nazis Attack Within Sight of Shore, He Declares

TORONTO, Nov. 5 (UP).—Submarines are operating off the coast of Newfoundland, "actually within sight of shore," Navy Minister Angus MacDonald said today.

"Naturally we are attacking them whenever we can find them," MacDonald said, adding: "So are the planes of the air force coastal command."

Speaking in the House of Commons at Ottawa last night, the Minister said Canadian ships already had sunk several enemy submarines.

"We usually find them by sound and attack by depth charges," he explained. MacDonald said the air force sights the submarines and attacks with bombs, "but we are working very closely together."

MacDonald, accompanied by Chief of Staff Rear Admiral Perry Nelles was en route to suburban Oakville to launch a corvette.

MacDonald's statement was the first official confirmation in Canada that U-boats were operating so near the east coast, although there had been many unofficial indications.

Last winter, naval officers warned that German submarines might be expected to extend their raids to the shadows of the American continent.

Details of naval engagements customarily are not revealed, however, and whenever communiques from headquarters have referred to action at sea, the location has merely been "at sea" or "in the Atlantic."

(During the first World War, German submarines operated extensively off the American coast, laying mines and sinking or damaging about 100 ships, including fishing boats as well as merchantmen.)

17 AMERICANS MISSING IN ATLANTIC SINKING

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (UP).—Seventeen American and two Canadian civilians, bound for Great Britain for service in the technical corps of the RAF, are missing from a ship presumably sunk in the battle of the Atlantic, the British Press Service announced tonight.

The Press Service, speaking for the Royal Air Force delegation here, did not reveal whether the civilians were aboard a British naval or merchant ship, the name of the craft, the date it presumably was sunk, or the area in which it was attacked.

Telegrams of condolence were sent to the next of kin of the missing, indicating that hope for their rescue had been abandoned.

The tragedy brought to at least 130 the number of Americans known to have lost their lives at sea in U. S. naval or merchant ships or those of other nations, since outbreak of the war.

Highest toll — 97 — was taken when the U. S. destroyer Reuben James was sunk by a U-boat off Iceland.

Eleven members of the crew of the destroyer Kearny perished when that vessel was torpedoed. Sinkings of American-owned merchantmen account for the remaining dead. The American and Canadian civilian technicians were en route to the United Kingdom to meet a shortage of trained men to operate new airplane detection devices and other weapons to protect Britain's biggest cities from German air bombings.

A British appeal for such aid was made several months ago and it won immediate support from President Roosevelt. He issued a statement saying that Americans who desired to enter into this purely civilian effort to aid Britain could do so without losing their U. S. citizenship.

Authorities said tonight that many hundreds of Americans have enlisted in this technical service in the United Kingdom.

Anti-Nazi Rally in Helsinki

1-Week Review of Fighting On the Eastern Fronts

German Gains Insignificant As Soviets Counterattack Along Whole Front; Clear Weather Aids Nazi Air Force

(By Wire to Inter-Continental News)

KUIBYSHEV, USSR, Nov. 5.—Although the enemy's strength is "still great," and clear weather has enabled the Nazis to resume air bombing over the Red Army rear and over Moscow itself, yet the Soviet defenses are holding in most places, and slight withdrawals in one or two sectors are more than compensated for by gains in others, the Soviet communique said today.

The communique stated:

Seven days ago, after a short respite in order to bring up reserves, the Germans resumed their offensive in the Moshaisk and Maloyaroslavets directions with increased violence. This was a new desperate thrust by the German army on the Moscow front.

In these seven days, however, the Germans have made little headway. Such advances as have been made are entirely insignificant if the tempo is compared with that of the advance of the German army during the first part of October.

Counter-attacks by Soviet units are continuing almost everywhere. They are waging battles for the important points, "N" and "D," having occupied the outskirts of these points and entrenched themselves there. The enemy suffered losses while unsuccessfully trying to ford water barriers.

A Soviet unit succeeded on Oct. 28 in crossing to the right bank of the Nara River. Red Army men here advanced a further 500 yards. Fighting is still continuing on the bank of the Nara.

Clear weather has permitted German pilots to intensify their activities. On the 28th and 29th, German aircraft operated on advanced positions, raided railways and highways leading to Moscow, and attempted to interrupt communications.

SMALL DAMAGE

But actual damage done in these raids was insignificant. Moreover, the resumed raids on Moscow did not divert considerable German forces, and therefore the Germans were unable to deal concentrated blows at the front.

In addition to their regular operations at the front, Soviet pilots these days are inflicting telling blows on the immediate German rear, raiding centers with the largest troop concentrations, stores and headquarters.

The enemy's strength is still great, but with every day the German offensive is becoming more difficult for them. The Red Army is wearing the Germans out at the approaches to Moscow.

On Oct. 30 a dispatch from the Western Direction of the front stated:

This is already the second day that the Germans have been striving to develop an offensive on the right flank of the Soviet troops. They have been launching several attacks daily, bringing tanks and aircraft into operation.

At this sector of the front, however, Soviet units are successfully counter-attacking. Battles go on day and night, with varying success. Some towns have changed hands several times.

ARTILLERY CHECKS DRIVE

The enemy on Oct. 29 launched a particularly strong onslaught on the sector where Red Army troops are operating under General Constantin Rokossovsky. His artillery men ensured a successful attack for the Soviet infantry. The enemy offensive was checked. After suffering heavy losses, the Germans retreated to their old positions.

No less fierce were the battles in the Moshaisk direction, particularly in point "D." In the course of that day the enemy made several attempts to capture the point, but all his attacks were invariably repelled and heavy losses were inflicted on him.

Soviet troops now are firmly holding all the line in the district of point "D." Having repelled numerous German attacks, our units under Commander Uremov, entrenched on the eastern bank of the T River, are now waging fierce battles against the enemy, who is again trying to capture the city "N."

Small groups of German automobile riflemen penetrated to the eastern bank of the Nara River. In one place only, at this sector of the front, the Germans succeeded in capturing the village "S," at the cost, however, of heavy losses.

Severe fighting is going on day and night in the Maloyaroslavets direction. Oct. 29 and 30 saw the enemy making repeated attempts at an offensive, particularly near the village of "K." All enemy attacks were successfully beaten back by the Red Army units.

Recently the Soviet positions in this sector of the front were considerably improved. In some places units under Commander Goltubev captured points which dominate the neighboring terrain. The fascists, drawing up fresh forces, are dashingly about throughout the sector in a search for weak spots in the Soviet defenses, but with no success.

In the Taganrog direction all enemy attempts to break through to Rostov are encountering the firm resistance of the Soviet troops.



Raise Union Jack on U.S. Sub: The British flag goes up over the K-3, 600-ton submarine, transferred to the British Navy at the Groton, Conn., naval base. At the same time, the K-25 was transferred to the Polish Navy, both transactions taking place under the Lend-Lease Act.

Kharkov Totally Emptied Before Given Up to Nazis

All Plants, Population Evacuated; Red Army Inflicted Heavy Toll on Germans in Battles Before City

(By Wire to Inter-Continental News)

KUIBYSHEV, USSR, Nov. 5.—In the battles for Kharkov, evacuated recently by the Red Army, the Nazi troops suffered a series of heavy defeats during the six weeks of fighting for the city, Red Star, Red Army organ, reveals in an article today.

Only by pouring in huge numbers of their reserves, establishing a three to one superiority in numbers and equipment, did the Nazi troops succeed in forcing back the Soviet units. The splendid resistance of the Red Army, Red Star declared, enabled the evacuation of industries from Kharkov to be accomplished "brilliantly."

"The battles for Kharkov lasted about one and a half months," the Red Star article said. "Fighting was particularly sharp in the last four weeks. Several towns changed hands several times. The Germans suffered heavy losses."

"In two days of fighting in the Bogdukho district they lost more than 9,000 officers and men; in three days in the Lyubotin district the Nazis lost some 6,000 dead, 35 tanks and 83 trucks."

"After regrouping their forces and replanning them at the expense of their 'allies' the Germans renewed their offensive on Kharkov."

Suddenly Soviet units under Major General Belov appeared in the German rear. In swift attacks they inflicted telling blows on the enemy, disorganizing the fascist rear. In the town of Shpetovka Belov's unit engaged the Nazis in a big battle in which the Germans lost 5,500 officers and men, 500 trucks, 250 motorcycles, 15 tanks and 150 guns.

"This was a big defeat for the Germans from which they were able to recover only by hurling many thousands of fresh reserves into battle. Only a few days later, after achieving three to one superiority in forces and technique, the

Germans were able to continue their offensive on Kharkov.

"After uninterrupted battles and overcoming with great difficulty the resistance of Soviet troops the fascist army, with its vast numerical strength, succeeded in breaking through to Kharkov. At the approaches to the city battles flared up with renewed force. They lasted several days. The defenders' resistance was so strong that the Germans were able to advance at a rate of only one to two kilometers daily."

"When nothing was left in the city and the inhabitants had departed the order was given to abandon Kharkov. The battered and exhausted German units entered a deserted city."

"Meanwhile the city was evacuated. The task was set of removing all important enterprises, rolling stock, raw materials, foodstuffs,

etc. It was accomplished in brilliant fashion. Among the enterprises evacuated were the Kharkov Tractor Plant, the Turbo-Generator Plant and the Sickle and Hammer Plant."

"The Germans found an empty city. The overwhelming majority of the population also left the city. To help the population escape the fascists, Red Army units held back the enemy onslaught several days after evacuation was completed."

"When nothing was left in the city and the inhabitants had departed the order was given to abandon Kharkov. The battered and exhausted German units entered a deserted city."

Anti-Fascist Demonstration in Rome Breaks Out During Blackshirt Parade

(By Wire to Inter-Continental News)

BERNE, Switzerland, Nov. 5.—Reports reaching here say that mass unrest is growing in Italy.

An indication of this unrest, reports state, was seen during the demonstration recently in Rome, on the anniversary of Mussolini's march into power.

Several Fascist leaders were set upon and beaten by the people when they tried to conduct a "talk with the people" program on the anniversary.

Anti-fascist slogans were shouted as Blackshirt troops paraded through the streets.

Browne, Bioff Case Goes Before Jury

U.S., Defense Wind Up Trial Charging Both with Film Extorting

The government and defense rested yesterday in the extortion trial of George E. Browne and William Bioff after the presentation of testimony by one defense witness.

It was believed the trial would go to the jury some time tomorrow.

Browne, president of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees (AFL), and Bioff, the union's West Coast representative, are charged with extorting \$550,000 from major film companies on threats of strikes and violence.

Michael Luddy, counsel for Bioff, called as his final witness Joseph H. Moskowitz, eastern representative for the 20th Century-Fox Film Corporation, who is under prison

sentence of a year and a day in connection with the conviction last April of Joseph M. Schenck, 20th Century-Fox chairman, for income tax evasion. Schenck received a three-year sentence.

Moskowitz, personal bookkeeper for Schenck, testified concerning an entry of \$202,837.50 in Schenck's books on Nov. 4, 1937, on which was the notation, "loaned to Moskowitz and Garson." The witness identified the Moskowitz as himself and said the other named was Murray Garson, who previously was identified as an investigator for the Sabbath Congressional Committee which investigated motion picture receiverships between 1934 and 1937.

Bioff has contended that Schenck had used him to collect large sums of money to combat legislative obstacles in the path of the motion picture industry.

Moskowitz is a brother of Charles C. Moskowitz, Loew's, Inc., Metropolitan New York manager, who testified on Monday that in 1937 and 1938 he had made direct payments of \$25,000 and \$15,000 to Browne. The testimony was the first in the trial of direct payments to the union president.

Moscow Defenders Block Nazi Attack

Soviets Counterattack Along Whole Front; Nazi Gains Insignificant

(Continued from Page 1)

Division tried to cross the Volga and Soviet troops under Mashennikov repulsed five fierce assaults there in two days, the Moscow radio said.

TANK UNIT ROUTED Moshaisk—A German tank unit that broke through this sector was routed.

Maloyaroslavets—the Red Army repulsed several more German attempts to cross the Nara River.

Tula—the German drive here waned Monday night after two days of fierce fighting.

Kurak—A great battle was reported in progress as the Germans threw in heavy reinforcements. Numerous German tank attacks were said to have been repulsed.

Reports from the Southern Front

21 Demonstrators Are Arrested in Helsinki

Twenty one persons have been arrested in Helsinki as a result of strong anti-German demonstrations Tuesday, the British radio said yesterday.

"Angry crowds denounced Germany," with whom Finland is fighting against Russia, it was said.

Another broadcast by BBC said Socialist Minister of Trade Tanner was asked at a stormy meeting of his party to quit the Finnish coalition government rather than accept any responsibility for continuation of the war on the side of Germany.

Nazis Applaud Hoover, Clark On Finnish Stand

BERLIN, Nov. 5 (UP).—An authorized German spokesman today read aloud extracts from a number of United States criticisms of the warning to Finland against continuing her war with the Soviet Union, among them the observations of Herbert Hoover, Senator Bennett C. Clark of Missouri and the New York Sun.

"There are at least some decent Americans," he said. "These few extracts show the world that it is not right to identify the entire American people with the policy of Roosevelt and the Jewish men behind him, and that there are Americans who wish to have nothing to do with these gangster and ghetto manners."

Report British Rushing Plane Aid to USSR

Prepare for Heavy Air Offensive As Reply to Soviet Demand

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (UP).—Informed government officials said today that Great Britain's preparation for a large-scale aerial offensive on the Russian front is an answer to demands for direct military aid to the Russians.

For the last six weeks, according to competent sources, the British have been moving an ever-increasing number of fighters, bombers, and seasoned RAF pilots into Russia. Ground crews, these officials said, are being sent.

The bombers, it was understood, are being flown directly to Russia from the United Kingdom. The fighters are being sent in all sorts of surface vessels to Russian ports. These sources said few, if any, planes have been sent to Russia from Britain's Middle East.

Will Fight Until Hitler Is Destroyed--Pravda

On the War Fronts

(AS OF NOVEMBER 4th)

BY A VETERAN COMMANDER

There seem to be important developments happening on most sectors of the Eastern Front.

The Germans and Finns, trying to forestall a possible implementation of the latest passes made by Britain and the United States in the direction of Finland, are pushing with two divisions against Murmansk. This sudden interest in Murmansk would seem to indicate that there might be some basis for PM's General claiming that the Red Army had built a connecting link between the Murmansk and Archangel railroads. With the Murmansk railroad cut near Pechengovo, the port of Murmansk would have real importance only if it were still somehow connected with the hinterland. There is no news of the German-Finnish progress near Murmansk. All we know is that they have been stuck there since the beginning of the war. There have been rumors of a British expeditionary force moving on Murmansk, but in the light of past developments this does not sound very probable.

The general assault on Moscow is in full swing, with the Germans continually switching their efforts from one of the five salients to the other.

All five directions are holding well. At the present the greatest threat seems to be between Tula and Serpukhov.

Between Tula and the Donbas there is not much doing, but at Rostov the Germans have pushed a tank thrust forward a few miles, and have been stopped. The German thrusts of late (except in the Crimea) seem definitely to have lost their power of penetration and are limited by the distance of a few miles.

It is interesting to note that Soviet Siberian riflemen have made their appearance on the front. They are part of the huge reserve armies getting ready for action under the leadership of Voroshilov and Budenny. They are the harbingers of the Red Army's "second wind."

In the Crimea the situation remains very serious and unfavorable.

Whatever their will to resist may be, the Red Army units in the Crimea have to fight now with their backs to the sea, with very restricted place d'armes at their disposal. The small size of these place d'armes makes them highly vulnerable to air attack. The fight of the Soviet troops in the Crimea should now on be envisaged only as a delaying action to permit Marshal Timoshenko's forces to organize the defense of the Crimean peninsula in the Caucasus. It is a heroic, almost hopeless fight to gain a few days. Any results in excess of that will be in the nature of a pleasant surprise.

A crucial fortnight looms ahead. The complete inertia of the other war fronts remains unbroken and, we might venture—amazing.

Hails U. S. Role in World Anti-Nazi Coalition

(By Wire to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Nov. 3 (Delayed).—The Soviet-Nazi war will last "just as long as will be necessary to crush Hitler imperialism," declared Pravda on Nov. 1, in an editorial entitled "Slogans in the Struggle for Victory Over the German Fascist Invaders."

The editorial pointed out that the anti-Hitler movement is growing in the United States, and welcomed the support America is giving to the "just war of liberation" waged against fascism by Britain and the Soviet Union.

The editorial reads in part as follows:

"By embarking on war in the East, the Hitlerite freebooters calculated on putting an end to the mighty Soviet people at one blow. The Soviet people was to be partly annihilated, partly converted into slaves and doomed to slow death."

NAZIS PLAN IN VAIN

"These plans were in vain. They shall never be fulfilled. Never will the enemy succeed in frightening the Soviet people, for Soviet men and women are not the kind that waver in the face of danger."

"It is now clear even to the enemy that this war will be long and protracted. It will last just as long as will be necessary to crush Hitler imperialism. Time works for us and against Hitler."

"In their courageous and difficult struggle against Hitlerism, the Soviet people are not alone. Fighting by their side are the brave peoples of the countries seized by the Hitler robbers. In the face of the danger stemming from the Hitler hands, the anti-Hitler front is gaining in strength and scope throughout the world. The anti-Hitler coalition is steadily growing and accumulating power."

WILL GO INTO ACTION

"The time will come when these forces will go into action, when they will come down with their full might on Hitler Germany. The peoples of the Soviet Union and the British people are engaged in a just war of liberation against Hitlerism."

"Long live the fighting alliance of the armies and navies of the Soviet Union, Great Britain and other peace-loving nations engaged in this just war of liberation against German-Italian predatory imperialism!"

"The anti-Hitler movement is growing steadily greater in the United States of America, one of the world's greatest countries."

"Long live the United States of America, which supports Great Britain, the Soviet Union and other freedom-loving nations in their just war against the Nazi invaders!"

"Realization of the fact that the forces of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are steadily growing and will continue to grow and that in its difficult war against Hitlerism the Soviet Union is receiving aid from the British and the American peoples imbues our country with confidence that the time is not far distant when the Hitlerite robber gang will be smashed."

HITLER LOSES MILLIONS

"Hitler's adventurist attack on the Soviet Union has already cost Germany millions of human lives and thousands of tanks, planes, guns, but the end of the war is not in sight."

"In this fifth month of the war, the enemy is already bleeding white. Under the burden of losses sustained in the war against the Soviet Union, with no perspective ahead and with the third hungry war winter approaching, signs of a break in Hitler's war machine are becoming more and more discernible."

"Deterioration in the physical and moral strength of the German soldiers is becoming ever more marked. The German soldiers are beginning to lose confidence in a speedy termination of the war and consequently in a quick victory. They see ahead the grim spectre of defeat. The hour of retribution for defiling Soviet soil, for the torture and execution of Soviet people, is near."

"In Soviet districts temporarily held by the enemy, the flames of guerrilla warfare are surging ever higher. The Soviet people have risen to a man in the defense of their native country, of their independence and liberty. They march with Stalin at their head, they are being led to victory by the heroic Party of Lenin and Stalin."

"Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Party of Lenin and Stalin, the Party that organizes the struggle for victory over the Nazi invaders!"

School for Democracy Urges Neutrality Repeal

The Neutrality Act has become a serious obstacle to American defense and the destruction of Hitlerism, the faculty of the School for Democracy wrote to President Roosevelt in the form of a resolution at its last meeting, on Oct. 25, it was announced yesterday.

The faculty, at the same time, voted unanimously to back President Roosevelt's policy of aid to Britain, the Soviet Union and China.

Halt Return to Dark Ages, Surgeons Told

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 5.—A return to the barbarism and brutality of the Dark Ages would be the consequences of a Hitler victory, President Evarts A. Graham told 3,000 members and guests of the Clinical Congress of the American College of Surgeons at their convocation last night in Symphony Hall.

"Those in America," said Dr. Graham, "who because of the wide expanse of the Atlantic Ocean feel secure against the possibility of a successful Nazi military invasion may think that it is of little concern to us here whether or not Europe adopts the Nazi ideology. But I cannot agree with that opinion. It is admitted probably by everybody that if Hitler is victorious in the European conflict, it will be necessary for the United States to remain on a war footing indefinitely. This will mean not only a large army and navy but exorbitant taxes also."

German surgery, warned Dr. Graham, had become stagnant since "the atmosphere of freedom necessary for the growth of science and the spread of education would not exist" wherever Nazism had spread.

"The spirit of the Spanish Inquisition," he declared, "already had reared its ugly head" in Nazi-controlled countries.

Meanwhile, at the 24th Hospital Standardization Conference, held at the Copley Plaza Hotel in Boston, Dewey H. Palmer, research engineer of the New York Hospital Bureau of Standards and Supplies, urged immediate attention to the problems arising from the fact that the United States was involved in the shooting war, with all-out shooting just ahead. He urged attention to the problem of keeping both civilian hospitals and the medical services of the armed forces adequately supplied with all necessary instruments and materials.

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London Papers Hail Re-Election of LaGuardia

LONDON, Nov. 5 (UP).—Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York was hailed by the British press as the best American friend outside the White House today in newspaper accounts of his re-election.

The press prominently displayed pictures and stories of the New York election, and the Evening Standard in a dispatch from there said:

"While fast asleep in his Fifth Avenue apartment, Fiorello LaGuardia, the second most important man in America and Britain's staunchest friend outside the White House, was re-elected Mayor of New York for the next four years."

Mexico Honors Hostages In France

Senate in 1-Minute of Silent Protest to Nazi Murders

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 5.—One minute of silence was observed by the Mexican Senate here to protest against the crimes of Nazism to express solidarity with the French people and to "condemn the assassination of French citizens, perpetrated by Nazi elements." The Senate then suspended its session.

The motion was introduced by Sr. Vidal Diaz Munoz, C.T.M. Senator from Veracruz, shortly after the session had opened.

"At these very moments there is taking place in France the general labor stoppage decreed by General De Gaulle to condemn the assassination of French citizens which is perpetrated by Nazi elements," the Senator declared.

"As an act of protest against the Nazi crimes I ask the Honorable Assembly to approve the following: The High Chamber observes one minute of silence, suspending its session, as an act of solidarity and sympathy with the heroic French people which is fighting at these moments like the peoples of America for liberty and democracy."

The proposal was briefly discussed and passed. The Senators rose and stood in solemn silence for one minute after which the session was suspended.

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A. L. P. Votes Defeat Buffalo G. O. P.; Elect Kelly

Mayor Thanks Voters, Stresses U. S. Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

71,164, Bronx by 74,882 and Brooklyn by 92,536. O'Dwyer won in Queens by 92,639 and in Richmond by 12,111.

Analysis of the vote by parties showed that the American Labor Party had once more proven its claim to being the balance of power party in New York City and state. Its claim that no major candidate can be elected against its opposition also seemed supported.

ALP POWER
By parties, the figures for LaGuardia broke down thus:

Republican	668,763
American Labor	434,297
City Fusion	63,109
United City	39,225

The American Labor Party figure compared favorably with its total of 483,000 in 1937, when it was completely united. Sharp factional struggles since 1939 had weakened it to the point where few observers would concede it more than 300,000 prior to elections. In 1940 when the party was badly split, President Roosevelt polled only 317,000 on the ALP line.

The ALP results were widely interpreted as expressive of the deep-going desire of the party's rank and file for unity, particularly on the question of supporting President Roosevelt's policy of all-out struggle against Hitlerism.

In Manhattan the ALP gave the Mayor 51,727; in the Bronx 138,186; in Brooklyn 174,697; in Queens 39,712 and in Richmond 5,563.

How much of a power the ALP is was seen in the 18th Assembly District, Brooklyn, a heavy working class area with a large Jewish population. There the ALP was the first party, garnering 28,230 for LaGuardia, while the Republicans gave him 26,450. O'Dwyer got 26,194 there.

George Hartmann, Socialist, supported by Norman Thomas, campaigned on what he called an "anti-war" platform. Despite a last-minute editorial plea by Hearst's Journal-American that "anti-war" voters should cast their ballots for him, Hartmann received only 24,145 votes throughout the city.

MC GILDERICK, MORRIS WIN
LaGuardia carried with him better than a working majority of the his running mates, Comptroller Joseph McGilderick and City Council President Newbold Morris. While both had less total votes than the Mayor, McGilderick had a slightly higher plurality.

The results in the Comptroller's contest:

McGilderick (ALP, Rep., Fus., UC)—1,152,116.
Lloyd Church (Dem.)—997,491.

For the presidency of the City Council:

Morris (Rep., ALP, Fus., UC)—1,122,746.
M. Malvin Fertig (Dem.)—997,517.

Edgar J. Nathan, Rep.-ALP choice, won as Borough President of Manhattan over Nathan Ratsoff, Democrat, and Borough President Joseph Palma of Richmond apparently need not his Democratic opponent, Betram Eadie.

That will give the Mayor 12 votes against 4 for the three Democratic Borough Presidents, John Cashmore of Brooklyn, James J. Lyons of the Bronx and James A. Burke of Queens.

HARVEY THROUNCE
Election of Burke over his rival, Republican George U. Harvey, who had been in office 13 years, was interpreted not only as indicative of the strength of the Democratic organization in Queens but, in part, as a rebuke to the pro-separatist views of Harvey. A rabid red-baiter, Harvey has on a number of occasions expressed admiration for Hitler.

Burke received 256,342 votes to Harvey's 130,489. A. Joseph Donnelly, Laborite, got 31,052.

Tammany Hall, the Democratic organization in Manhattan, received what was probably the most disastrous blow in its long history, losing every county office and two Supreme Court judgeships.

Paul Rao, Tammany attorney who helped incorporate the Nazi Bund, was the low man on the Tammany judicial ticket, receiving 389,286 votes in the first judicial

District, Bronx and Manhattan, while his running mate Judge Cornelius Smyth, was also defeated. Smyth got 427,645 votes.

The winners were Samuel Null, a Laborite running with Republican and Fusion endorsement, with 500,350 votes, and William Hecht, a Republican, who was backed by the ALP and other Fusion groups. Hecht received 497,422 votes.

Queens, borough of small homeowners and center of considerable America First and Father Coughlin strength, gave O'Dwyer his biggest majority. John R. Davies, ap- peaser Republican defeated in the G. O. P. primaries by the Mayor, swung his weight to O'Dwyer in the closing stages of the campaign.

William Goodwin, Coughlin ruled off the ballot, likewise helped swell O'Dwyer strength there.

Throughout the city O'Dwyer ran strongly in neighborhoods where various organizations had preached opposition to President Roosevelt's anti-Hitler policies. In Manhattan, for example, O'Dwyer carried the 16th Assembly District in German Yorkville, the 3rd and the 5th on the West Side, composed mostly of Irish-Americans, and won the 2nd, an Italian neighborhood by a close margin.

However, O'Dwyer's strength in the Italian areas was considerably overrated. The 18th, balliwick of Rep. Vito Marcantonio, composed principally of Italian-Americans and Puerto Ricans went for the Mayor by about a 3,000 majority.

Negro Harlem, however, gave the Mayor smashing leads. In the 19th A. D. the Mayor received 13,637 votes to his opponent's 4,146. In the Negro 21st the Mayor likewise defeated his rival by better than 2 and a half to 1.

UNIONS CREDITED
Austin Hogan, chairman of the Trade Union Committee to elect Labor's Candidates, credited the 300 unions affiliated to his committee with major responsibility for the victory. In a statement issued last night, Hogan, who is president of the local CIO Transport Workers Union, estimated that activities of his committee were responsible for 260,000 votes on the ALP line.

Leadership of Christopher Sullivan, boss of Tammany, was considered imperiled by the debacle. Rao and Ratsoff were understood to be Sullivan's personal choices.

Fusion candidate Robert Lewis won for Sheriff over Daniel Finn and his running mate, Katherine Weldlich, likewise defeated the Tammany candidate for Register, Margaret Mangan.

However, both jobs will go out of existence shortly after Jan. 1, by reason of the passage Tuesday by the voters of Proposition 1, abolishing the county offices and providing for one city-wide Sheriff and Register on the basis of civil service examinations.

"The vote on the propositions and amendments showed sharp discernment on the part of the voters, who refused to be confused by Tammany appeals to support so-called 'modified' county reform propositions. Tammany-inspired propositions 2 and 3 were handily defeated."

"In spite of its serious objection to some of Mayor LaGuardia's labor policies," Hogan said, "organized labor, working through the Trade Union Committee, campaigned steadily and actively for his reelection."

"In this labor was motivated, as no other comparable voting segment, by consciousness of the major issue in the election—defeat of ap- peaser elements supporting O'Dwyer and victory for President Roosevelt's foreign policy."

"The Mayor surged through to victory on Labor's vote. And Labor voted, not on any petty issue, but on the National Issue of the day—all-out war against Hitlerism and Isolationism."

Israel Amter, State Chairman of the Communist Party, greeted the victory of the anti-Tammany forces and asserted that red-baiting had again failed. The chief remaining task, he said, is effecting unity of the people of the entire city behind the national administration for the defeat of Hitlerism.

"The election showed that despite all attempts to confuse the issues, the majority of the electorate threw their support to the LaGuardia camp whose anti-Hitler attitude was most clear. The Hitler technique of red-baiting was again shown to be ineffective in our progressive city."

"This outstanding red-baiter, and appeasers, Harvey and Rao, were decisively defeated."

"The Communists were among the first to raise and clarify the real issue in the campaign—unity against Tammany and their ap- peaser supporters. It is in this cause that the Communists did everything possible to achieve unity."

"The election is over—but the main task, the defeat of Hitlerism, becomes more urgent every day. The people of New York must consolidate the victory won and mobilize unity with the rest of the nation behind the city and national administration, for the all-out efforts to defeat Hitler."

Amter's statement follows:

"The Communists, together with the entire citizenry of our great city, greet the victory of the labor, progressive, anti-Tammany and uncompromisingly Roosevelt forces of our city."

"Of the greatest importance to the national security of our city, state and nation was the extent to which labor asserted itself in



To Aid the Afflicted: Miss Colby Ranneft tries on her new uniform as a member of the first class of the Civilian Defense Nurses Aides under the direction of the District of Columbia Red Cross at Washington and sees herself as others see her.

Text of Speech by Mayor LaGuardia

Mayor LaGuardia yesterday commented in detail on the elections in a speech from his desk at City Hall. It was heard over radio station WNYC and the facilities of the National Broadcasting Company. The text of the speech follows:

I want to take this opportunity, and really it is the first I have had this morning—I have been rather busy—to express my thanks to the people of the city of New York, to express my thanks for myself and my associates on the ticket to the over 2,200,000 voters who exercised their great privilege of casting their ballot yesterday. My thanks go to those who voted for me, and my understanding and thanks, too, to those who thought otherwise. I believe that this now has demonstrated that political, or machine, or forced rule administration will never again be placed in power in this city. This is the third time that the majority of the people of this city have made a decision. In fact, I believe that the next mayoralty election will be on a non-partisan basis and that the law should be so amended.

Many, many of my friends have sent me congratulations, and of course I appreciate that and some of the messages were indeed touching. I appreciate the message of good wishes, and that is what I need—the good wishes and the understanding and cooperation of all the people who love their city. If there is anyone to be congratulated, I would say it is Judge William O'Dwyer for not having been elected. The next four years here at City Hall are going to be hard, difficult years. Our country is facing a very serious situation—something that I have seen to have been entirely overlooked during the last few weeks.

With all of the gratification of a successful election—all of this is so unimportant and so trivial compared with the very, very serious situation confronting our country. I just cannot state that too strongly.

The next four years down here is not going to be fun. We had a hard time during the past eight years, but to administer this city during the present emergency and perhaps other emergencies and then after this terrible war ends in Europe to face the after-war condition, is going to require a great deal of thought and time and work and effort. So I have no illusion of what I'm up against and I knew it when I presented myself as a candidate.

A great many people asked me to run—but I do not want to be placed in the position of having been drafted, because I think that's so unbecoming in a democracy. Show me a man who says he's been drafted and I'll show you one who has broken his neck to get the nomination. They generally hang around the political bosses until they get the

nomination. I was not drafted. Many people pointed out the very serious situation and I presented myself as a candidate and now the people have reelected me.

The results yesterday were so gratifying and, say, nobody in this country or any place in the world can say that the electorate of New York City isn't intelligent and discerning. I call attention to the votes on the proposition for county reform. That's so gratifying to me, and I want to thank you all for your support because I have been fighting for it for the past 10 or 15 years. In fact, I first started it when I was President of the Board of Aldermen—oh, 21 years ago. And, you know, in advocating a county reform I did use strong language from time to time. It's necessary when you are describing such terrible conditions. Well, here were three propositions, two of them no good and one of them good, but even the two were better than what we have now, and the people of this city in a referendum rejected the two and took the one, the most favorable. Now that is an intelligent electorate. No names on the machine but the proposition itself, and I want to express my thanks to the people of this city for giving me that cooperation.

Let's see, this is the third time that I have appealed to the people to express themselves to give me the necessary tools to work with, and each time they have responded. Why, I think it is four times. First I asked for a constitutional amendment permitting the local law to abolish these unnecessary jobs, to eliminate these political payroll leeches, and the constitutional amendment was adopted. I then presented the people of this city with a Charter. Then I had the opposition of the politicians and the people of this city voted the Charter. Last year I believe the politicians wanted to abolish the proportional representation voting system for Councilmen. I asked the citizens not to do it, as the experiment had not yet had a full chance, and to give it a chance, and the voters supported me on that and voted it down. And, yesterday, finally after going through the courts. Oh, yes, we were in the courts on this, several times. It's awful hard sometimes, almost discouraging when we have something to do, something that the people need, something that's necessary, then to have opposition from politicians, and often you find that the courts do not understand. Let's put it that way for the present.

Finally, we got this question on the ballot. It took us eight years to do it, my friends. The people of New York responded intelligently and splendidly, and I want to tell you how much I thank you for it. I have already started to put the machinery in motion to carry out the mandate of this local law. The examination will be held, and the eligible lists ready before Jan. 1, when the law requires that I appoint the Sheriff for the entire city.

Now, I want to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to those who worked so willingly for the support of our ticket. I can't tell you how delighted I am to have Comptroller Joe McGilderick, President of the Council Newbold Morris, and the Borough President Edgar Nathan elected with me. To all those volunteer workers, for that's all we had, I want to express my thanks to the

Reactionary Jaecle Machine Given Blow by United Labor

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BUFFALO, Nov. 5.—Labor's votes assured today the election of its choice for mayor in both Buffalo and Lackawanna.

Joseph J. Kelly was elected mayor of Buffalo for a four-year term by a margin of 4,184 votes over William Fisher, Republican. His margin of victory was supplied entirely by the 7,191 votes cast for him on the American Labor Party line.

Fisher's defeat brought gloom to the headquarters of Boss Jaecle, New York state Republican chief and mentor of a number of ap- peasement Congressmen from western New York.

Kelly was endorsed by the Erie County Industrial Council, CIO, and had the support of the most AFL locals, which had previously defeated a number of attempts by Republican forces to ram through an endorsement for Fisher in the AFL Central Trades and Labor Council.

The campaign was a contest between supporters of the national administration and the determined efforts of the Jaecle machine to defeat the Roosevelt administration in the home district of Senator James Moad.

Labor's role was climaxed three weeks ago in the formation of a labor committee for the election of Kelly comprised of more than 75 of the most prominent AFL and CIO labor leaders.

REJECTS APPEASERS
Kelly's emphasis on the main issue was made against efforts to induce him to keep silent on the struggle against Hitlerism. Kelly admitted that such efforts were made and that he had rejected that course.

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Probe America First, Rhode Island CIO Asks

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 5.—The Rhode Island State Council of the CIO at its regular meeting this week-end unanimously adopted a resolution which "actively endorses the foreign policy of President Roosevelt and his program of all-out aid to the countries fighting Hitler." A second resolution adopted called for immediate "thrusting" of the America First Committee and its connections with the Nazi Government.

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Amter Hails Victory of Anti-Hitler, Anti-Tammany Forces in City Election

Israel Amter, state chairman of the Communist Party, last night issued a preliminary statement commenting on the election. He indicated that he and his co-workers would later issue further analyses of the results.

Amter's statement follows:

"The Communists, together with the entire citizenry of our great city, greet the victory of the labor, progressive, anti-Tammany and uncompromisingly Roosevelt forces of our city."

"Of the greatest importance to the national security of our city, state and nation was the extent to which labor asserted itself in

the campaign working in union with other sections of the population in a common program for national unity and progressive social reform. This was reflected in the large American Labor Party vote and in the collaboration of labor with the Good Government forces."

"This election showed that despite all attempts to confuse the issues, the majority of the electorate threw their support to the LaGuardia camp whose anti-Hitler attitude was most clear. The Hitler technique of red-baiting was again shown to be ineffective in our progressive city."

"The outstanding red-baiter, and appeasers, Harvey and Rao, were decisively defeated."

CIO Cork Plant Pledges Defense Unity as Strikers Return to Work

(Special to the Daily Worker)
HILLSIDE, N. J., Nov. 5.—The end of a five-week strike at the Mundet Cork Co. plant here was marked with a joint address to the employees at a factory meeting, by Regional CIO Director Leonard W. Goldsmith and William MacAuliffe, vice-president of the company, stressing the need of unity to boost defense production.

Air Associate Plants Taken Over By U.S.

5 Units, 2 Warehouses of Bendix to Be Integrated by Gov't

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (UP).—The War Department today took over five branch plants and two warehouses of Air Associates, Inc., whose main plant was seized last week after the president of the firm refused to comply with National Defense Mediation Board recommendations.

The main plant—at Bendix, N. J. was seized under a presidential order issued last Thursday night. The department said today that the other plants were taken over because it is impossible to segregate their operations from those at the Bendix plant, and that no strikes or labor disputes are involved.

The firm produces airplane parts and accessories. The management became involved in a dispute with a CIO union at the plant in Bendix and refused to comply with the Mediation Board's recommendation that it reinstate CIO men who had struck. Seizure of the plant followed.

Army officials said about 200 men are employed at the seven establishments seized today. They said the President's original order covered the new moves, and that no troops would be used.

Akron Labor Sweeps Poll, Elects Mayor

CIO, AFL Votes Win for Harter; Communist Doubles Ballot

(Special to the Daily Worker)
AKRON, Ohio, Nov. 5.—Akron labor, both CIO and AFL, yesterday made a clean sweep at the polls and put its candidate, George Harter, into the mayor's seat on a clear-cut platform of defeating Hitler.

Harter by a 5,600 majority defeated for reelection Republican Mayor Schroy who sought a fourth term.

Sigmund Wenger, Communist candidate for the Council from the Third Ward, more than doubled the previous highest Communist Party vote.

Wenger received 377 votes in the Ward compared to 140 in 1936. He ran ahead of the Republican ticket in two precincts.

FIRST LABOR-BACKED MAYOR
Harter, Democratic State Representative, becomes the first mayor in Akron history to win office with labor endorsement.

His Republican opponent made an issue of his union backing during the closing days of the campaign, to which Harter replied, "I am proud to be the candidate of labor."

In his first statement following his victory, Harter said: "I will attempt to unite the people of Akron behind the policy of our great President in this hour of grave emergency."

Labor-backed Republican candidates for municipal judgeships were victors by large margins, while Virginia Elberdore of the Goodyear Local of the United Rubber Workers Union, and Joseph Childs, former president of the General Tire Local, both won seats in the City Council.

Broadwayites Appear In 'Stars for China'
Anita Alvarez of La Martinique, Morris Carnovsky, Sam Garry and Jack Guilford will be on stage at the "Stars for China Today" benefit, sponsored by the American Friends of the Chinese People at Town Hall, Saturday Nov. 8.

Scheduled on the program are other Broadwayites, including Marc Blitzstein, Mordecai Baumann, the Beegie-Woogie Pianists of Cafe Society Downtown, Morris Carnovsky, Si Lan Chen, Mady Christians, Norman Corwin, Sam Garry, the Golden Gate Quartet of Cafe Society Downtown, Jack Guilford, Burl Ives, Ella Kasan, Fred Keating, George Kleininger, Pauline Koner, Ray Lee, Ella Maxwell, Lu Liang Mo, Lulu Rainer, Earl Robinson, Thelma Schene, Hazel Scott of Cafe Society Uptown, Lionel Stander, Paul Villard and Joshua White.

for cork firms in the country, is engaged in turning out vital products for the Navy and defense plants.

The 350 workers won wage increases ranging from 10½ to 12½ cents an hour; vacations of one and two weeks yearly; dues check-off and improvement in working conditions. Most significant, however, was the union shop clause and its preamble.

The union shop provision is de-

scribed as a necessary aid to eliminating a "source of friction or dissension in the plant."

"In view of this," the clause continues, "the principle of the union shop shall prevail. Both the company and the union feel that the union shop is vital to the successful operation of the plant and promotion of unity in this national emergency. The company believes that membership of all employees in the union is in

the interest of national defense and plant efficiency."

The president of the union, United Cork Workers, Local Industrial Union 1149, CIO, is Chester Chichowsky. The union scheduled a benefit dance next Saturday night here, the proceeds to go for its strike fund. In view of the settlement, the union decided, the dance will be a victory celebration, the proceeds to go to the USO.

Welders Abide by U.S. Bid, Return to Jobs

Strikers Begin Return to Vital Defense Plants; Mediation Parley Proposed

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 5 (UP).—Striking welders, who for two weeks have threatened production in vital West Coast shipyards and aircraft factories, began returning to work today.

Complying with the request of their representatives in

Washington that work be resumed pending the results of further conferences on the issues in dispute, welders in the Puget Sound area shipyards were the first to return.

Welders at the Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Corporation at Tacoma voted immediately to abide by the Washington request and in Seattle A. J. Carro, local union treasurer, said he expected all 1,800 strikers in the Puget Sound area to be back at work by nightfall.

HILLMAN SAYS WELDERS URGE STRIKERS TO RETURN

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (UP).—Associate OPM Director General Sidney Hillman announced today that representatives of striking welders have asked their members to return to their jobs immediately on vital aircraft, shipbuilding and other defense work throughout the country.

Hillman said that Karl V. Morris,

president of the United Welders, Cutters and Helpers, an independent union which called the original strikes on vital defense work in the Puget Sound area, has wired both strikers and "sympathy strikers" on the West Coast, in Alabama and the Tennessee Valley area "to promptly report directly to their former jobs."

The agreement was reached on Hillman's proposal to convene "as promptly as possible" a conference of the welders, the interested AFL organizations and representatives of the Office of Production Management. The welders struck to enforce their demands that the AFL grant them union autonomy.

Under Hillman's plan, all striking welders will be guaranteed their former jobs without discrimination. Both employers and employees were called upon to "refrain from any intimidation or coercion" pending results of the conference here.

Tobin Wins in Boston, Curley Asks Recount

Jeffries Reelected in Detroit; Cleveland Names Democrat

New York was not the only city to go through the throes of an election this week.

In Boston Mayor Maurice J. Tobin was reelected in a non-partisan election which was close enough to bring a demand for a recount from defeated James M. Curley, ex-mayor and ex-governor.

Tobin polled 126,002 votes—largest ever cast for a mayor, while Curley polled 116,496, more than he won with in four previous campaigns. He charged "chicanery, dishonesty and repelling." The campaign was marked by both candidates avoiding discussion of the main issue before the country.

CLEVELAND DEMOCRAT WINS

In Cleveland Frank John Lausche, son of Yugoslavian immigrants, was elected, giving the city its first Democratic mayor in eight years. He defeated Republican Mayor Edward Blythin by a record majority of 50,000 votes.

In Detroit's non-partisan elections Mayor Edward J. Jeffries was reelected for a second term, defeating Recorder Judge Joseph A. Gillies to the tune of 218,967 votes to 71,874. Three new City Councilmen were elected.

In Westchester County Republicans managed to retain control of the 45-man Board of Supervisors with 35 seats. The Republican county slate was carried into office by pluralities of 40,000. Democrats gained only one seat on the Board.

GOP CONTROL LEGISLATURE

Update New York saw party control shift in 15 cities and towns with Democrats making a net gain of five majority offices. Republicans were overthrown in ten cities, while incumbent Democrats lost in five.

Republicans retain control of both houses of the state legislature by electing two new Assemblymen and Senators.

In Connecticut Jasper McLevy, Socialist mayor of Bridgeport, was reelected for his fifth consecutive term with a plurality of 14,892. Incumbent administrations were returned to office in the state's other three major cities.

Hyde Park, ancestral home of President Roosevelt, cheered him by electing a full slate of Democrats for the first time in 70 years. A concerted campaign by Gov. Charles Edison of New Jersey to break the grip of the Republican Party on that state's legislature was not only defeated, but Democrats lost one of their seats in the Senate and three in the Assembly.

In Nassau County Republicans made a clean sweep of all local offices except in Long Beach, and retained their control of the County Board of Supervisors.

CLOSE PHILADELPHIA VOTE

Philadelphia's elections were the closest since 1911, so close that all ballot boxes and voting machines were ordered impounded and placed under guard until the official count begins. Republicans apparently won all city offices but one, that of City Comptroller which was captured by a Democrat with a 4,000 majority.

An unofficial count of Pittsburgh's vote shows Democratic Mayor Cornelius D. Scully reelected for a second term.

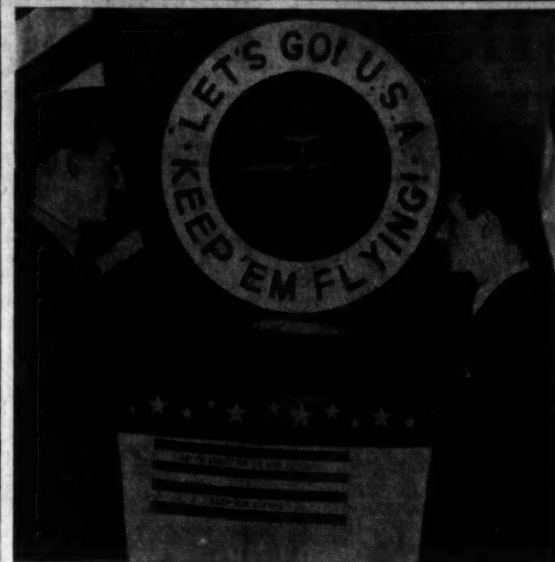
Kentucky had one of its quietest elections in years, with no shootings and only two arrests. The state elected 10 state representatives and 19 state senators. In 1938 18 persons lost their lives in election day disorders.

British Sailors See New Soviet Film

Fifty members of the British Navy, and fifty of their guests will see "One Day in Soviet Russia," documentary film with commentary written and narrated by Quentin Reynolds, special foreign correspondent of Collier's, at the Stanley Theatre Saturday night. The Stanley management is playing host to Britain's seamen by arrangement with the Union Jack Club.

Cohan Recovering

George M. Cohan, veteran actor, was removed from the critical list yesterday at Flower-Fifth Ave. Hospital.



Signing Up Eagles: Ben Lahaw (right) who is responsible for the enlistment of 150 men in the U. S. Army Air Corps, is shown with a sergeant at the newly-opened recruiting bureau strictly for men who wish to "keep 'em flying." The bureau was opened in New York's Wall Street district.

Railway Board Makes Wage Recommendations Proposes 7½-13% Increase; Unions Had Asked Considerably More

(Continued from Page 1)

Increases be considered as a "temporary addition to pay and not a change in basic wage rates" because of the "uncertainties confronting the economy of this country for the duration of the existing emergency."

The board recommended that the employees of the Railway Express Agency should receive a wage increase of seven and one-half cents an hour, that a permanent basic minimum wage of 40 cents be established for employees of the so-called short lines; and that a basic minimum wage of 45 cents be established for all other employees in the railroad industry.

In connection with the changes in the rules of service proposed by the railroad companies, the board recommended that this dispute be "re-submitted for further consideration and determination under the procedure of the Railway Labor Act."

The board added, however, that the basic guarantees to railroad labor as to seniority and craft and class lines should be "preserved" no matter what changes were adopted.

The dispute between the railroad unions and the carriers dated back to May 30, 1940, when the unions first proposed vacations with pay and the companies countered with a 10 per cent cut in wages to meet the cost of vacations.

Although railroad unions have maintained that the companies are making more than enough profits to pay for the original wage increases requested, the board stated that the carriers could increase their rates to "make good" the slight wage increases it recommended.

Railway labor points out that the railroads are carrying their record-breaking traffic with half a million fewer employees than they had in 1929, the previous traffic peak, and that they cannot help but be so prosperous as to easily pay out the wage increases.

Rail Unions Say Board Plan Is 'Unacceptable'

CHICAGO, Nov. 5 (UP).—Heads of the Big Five Brotherhoods of Operating Railway Employees tonight rejected as "wholly unacceptable" the recommendations of President Roosevelt's fact-finding board for a compromise of wage gain demands.

These officials said a conference of union sub-officers would be held tomorrow for the purpose of effectuating the strike deadline authorized by a membership ballot. They said a strike deadline probably would be fixed for Dec. 5, or 30 days from the time of the report to Mr. Roosevelt.

The statement: "The board's recommendation as it applies to railway workers represented by the transportation brotherhoods is a twin sister to the Gurley bonus plan which the organizations rejected in mediation and condemned as un-American before the President's board."

"The recommendation, as we

see it, is an engraved invitation for transportation men to leave the service."

"Chairmen representing the transportation organizations will convene in Chicago tomorrow, November 6, to give consideration to the board's recommendation."

"As a whole, the board's recommendation is the most disappointing of any recommendation rendered by a Federal tribunal during the past 50 years. The chief executives of the five transportation brotherhoods regret to advise that they cannot recommend its acceptance."

The statement was signed by Alvanley Johnston, Grand Chief

F.D.R. Confers on Price Control Bill

Early House Action Seen Next Week On Long-Delayed Administration Act

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (UP).—Early action on the long-delayed administration price control bill was predicted by Price Administrator Leon Henderson today following a conference with President Roosevelt.

General aspects of the legislation also were discussed by the Chief Executive during a

meeting with his legislative advisers. It was understood that he asked them to sidetrack all anti-strike measures—at least until the Price Control Bill comes up for debate. The no-strike issue is tied in directly with proposals to write into the price measure a provision to "freeze" wages.

Henderson was accompanied to the White House by David Ginsberg, his counsel. He told reporters that "something will be done soon" to spur Congressional action. The meeting was held soon after Mr.

Roosevelt returned from Hyde Park.

Mr. Roosevelt originally requested the bill last summer but protracted hearings before the House Banking and Currency Committee have held it up. It is scheduled to come up in the House next week.

Henderson would not discuss whether the President plans a direct appeal for elimination from the bill of a committee amendment which would prohibit imposition of ceilings on farm commodities until they have reached "general levels prevailing in the 1919-29 decade."

UAW Women to Meet in Capital On Price Control

Delegation to Meet Gov't Officials on Action Against High Living Costs

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Nov. 5.—Determined to "do something about the high cost of living," representatives of the Women's Auxiliaries of the UAW-CIO left for Washington early this week for a series of conferences with government officials on price control and measures against inflation.

"We're going to ask for real price control in the interest of national defense and the people's welfare," said the group's spokesman, Mrs. Enid Botte. "The danger of inflation to our country does not come from higher wage rates. It comes instead from those speculators and profiteers who are seeking to exploit the national emergency."

Members of the union auxiliary group included Mrs. Catherine Gelles, International Coordinating Committee member; Mrs. Laura Davidovich, president of Women's Auxiliary 11; Mrs. Agnes Fuller, president of Women's Auxiliary 15; Mrs. Barbara Karum, Women's Auxiliary 232; Mrs. Edith Gann, Rubber Workers Auxiliary; Mrs. Betty Klingman, Mrs. Jellie and Consers of the Ford Women's Auxiliary; Mrs. Josephine Duffy, president of Women's Auxiliary 5; Mrs. Vera Botte and Mrs. Mary Stack, Women's Auxiliary 5, and Mrs. Beth Elpatrick, president of Women's Auxiliary 237, Jackson, Mich.

Delegates from other parts of the country will meet in Washington.

Gary CIO, AFL Leaders Agree To End Raids

(Continued from Page 1)

Unions can procure and maintain contracts embodying wages and working conditions for their members.

"We further agree to continue these committees for the purpose of settling controversies that might arise in the future. We agree to present this proposal to our respective organizations for ratification."

The agreement was signed by the following:

Frank Grider, sub-district director of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee; John Normand, president SWOC sheet and tin mill local; John Mayerik and Joe Groin, SWOC local union leaders.

Also, the following leaders of the Lake County Industrial Union Council: O. H. McKinney, president; Russell Graves, secretary; and Joe Norrick, trustee.

The signers for the AFL were: Fred F. Schütz, president of the Lake County Central Labor Union; William Harrigan, vice-president; and Gale F. Mursin and B. Burnham, representing the Hammond Building Trades.

Engineer, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; C. J. Goff, Vice President, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; H. W. Fraser, President, Order of Railway Conductors; A. F. Whitney, President, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and T. C. Cashen, President, Switchmen's Union of North America.

The combined big five claim a membership of 350,000 persons.

Rail Express Agency Strike Is Threatened

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 5 (UP).—Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Teamsters' Union, today threatened to call a strike of union members employed by the Railway Express Agency in New York, Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis and San Francisco and several other cities unless the company accedes to union demands in the jurisdictional dispute at Detroit.

He said "several thousand" employees would be affected in these cities, "8,000 alone in the New York-New Jersey area."

Mr. Tobin declared the company at Detroit had broken its agreement with the teamsters in two instances: "It now refuses to recognize the Teamsters' Union as the bargaining agent for vehicular employees."

"It aided, abetted, encouraged and had knowledge of a brutal attack on our pickets, adjacent to the railway property on last Nov. 1."

Local 65 Wins Pay Rise In Six-Week Strike

Settlement of a six-week strike at Barclay Manufacturing Co., toy distributors of West New York, N. J., was announced yesterday by Wholesale and Warehouse Workers Union, Local 65, CIO. The 270 workers returned to their jobs following their ratification of a settlement.

The terms provide for a closed shop and hiring through the union. The workers receive a \$2 wage increase, vacations with pay, 40-hour, 5-day week, with time and one-half for overtime. All disputes, including review of discharges, will be arbitrated.

Lord Marley Praises Policies of Soviet Union In Lecture to 1,500 Southern Negro Students

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ATLANTA, Nov. 5.—Students and faculty members of Atlanta University, Morehouse College and Spelman College, Negro institutions here, last week heard Lord Marley, British statesman, praise the Soviet people and their government in their war against Hitler and German fascism. The lecture was given in Sisters Chapel, Spelman College, before approximately 1,500 persons.

Lord Marley began by pointing out that the Soviet Union's military preparations were essentially for defense but that the country's

leaders had not overlooked the necessity of training for offense. That was one reason why, he said, the Red Army had made so "courageous" a stand and exhibited "better morale than most people expected."

He pointed out that the Soviet people had overcome "the feeling of antipathy toward farming and farmers" and that, under the system of collective farms, the government had raised the status of the population as a whole to that of industrial workers. He declared also that Soviet farmers

had learned that the collective farm system permits them such prosperity as they otherwise would not have and that they therefore "believe in and support their government."

Lord Marley said the living conditions of the people as a whole had been "standardized" in the USSR and that, "with the religious freedom guaranteed by the Soviet Constitution, these people are drawn into a spiritual closeness which is felt by the armies with good effect."

In a comparison of Communism

with fascism, Lord Marley said that Communism "is built on the principle of supplying the economic needs of men," whereas fascism "attempts to control men's minds and spirits, which, in itself, is a real threat to democracy."

Last week was the third of Lord Marley's lectures to the students and faculties of the Atlanta University system. He is a former Under Secretary of State for War and holds a number of honorary titles under the British government. He has written extensively on the Soviet Union.

Polish General Greets Coming All-Slav Parley Against Hitler

10 Michigan Slav Groups Unite for Conference

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 5.—General Duch, Commander-in-chief of the Polish Army in Canada sent best wishes for success to the Slav American Congress, which will be held here on Nov. 21, 22 and 23, the Congress organization announced yesterday. In a message from staff headquarters in Windsor, Ont., the General expressed regret that official duties made it impossible for him to attend the Congress. At present, he is engaged in training his men in the field for the final military defeat of Hitler on the battlefield.

MICHIGAN SLAVS MOBILIZE FOR PARLEY

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Nov. 5.—The representatives of ten Slav organizations yesterday decided to redouble their efforts to mobilize all Michigan Americans of Slav descent in support of President Roosevelt's anti-Nazi policy by electing delegates to the coming American Slav Congress in Pittsburgh.

Local organizations participating in the Congress include the Polish National Alliance, Russian War Relief Committee, Croatian Fraternal Union, Slovak Societies and others. The Michigan State Committee of the Congress at its last meeting called upon fraternal, church, political and social groups to take a more active part in the common struggle to defeat Hitler.

A delegation organized by the State Committee and headed by Dr. D. K. Yatch, Serbian leader, visited British Ambassador Lord Halifax, who passed through Detroit recently, expressed his solidarity with the people of Britain in their fight against fascism and asked the ambassador to do everything possible to open a second front.

General Drum Opens Tank War Games

Army Defense, Attack in Mechanized War to Be Tested

WITH THE FIRST ARMY IN THE FIELD, Nov. 5 (UP).—Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum's First Army pressed in on Maj. Gen. Charles Thompson's First Corps today, but the threat of a tank assault against Drum's forces kept the decision in the balance of this phase of the Carolina maneuvers.

Maj. Gen. Bruce Magruder moved his First Armored Division eastward across the Catawba River to join Thompson Tuesday night, just as Drum's numerically superior forces began to exert pressure against the First Corps, which is defending points along the Catawba River.

It was expected that Thompson would be forced to pull in his flank and shorten his line as Drum's five fast-moving divisions moved eastward from the Pee Dee River in increasing force.

This problem marks the first use of tanks in great strength during the current maneuvers. Carolina terrain is extremely favorable for tank maneuvering and officers and military observers for the United States and other nations are intensely awaiting Magruder's first attack. They also are watching to see what sort of defense Drum will be able to throw against it.



Making the Boys Feel at Home: The James D. Thornsons of Rock Hills, S. C., near where the First Army is in maneuvers, try to make the boys in the Army feel at home. Left to right: Mr. Thornson, Private Bill D. Murray, Billy Thornson and Private Jim MacGregor of the 11th Engineers look over young Billy's own maneuver problems with toy soldiers.

Norwegian Envoy to Talk At Detroit Soviet Rally

Foster to Head Philadelphia Convention Hall Meeting; Milwaukee Rally Set; Minor to Speak in Los Angeles

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Nov. 5.—Labor, civic, cultural and diplomatic leaders will address the mass meeting to be held here in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the Soviet Union on Friday, at Convention Hall, Woodward at Garfield at 7:30 P. M. Phillip Adler, journalist, and Edward Hambro, Norwegian Consul for the midwest area will be the main speakers. William Marshall, talk on labor's role in Hitler's defeat. Prof. Preston Slosson of the University of Michigan will address the meeting in behalf of the Polish Trade Union Committee. Walter Nelson, Detroit attorney, will act as chairman.

SMASH HITLER RALLY AT CONVENTION HALL

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—In keeping with the traditions of this old American city, where the historic Liberty Bell heralded the birth of democracy in the new world, the Continental Congress met and the Declaration of Independence was signed, the Communist Party of Philadelphia has called a smash-Hitler rally for Friday, Nov. 14 at Convention Hall at 8 P. M.

Included among the speakers, who are the true followers of Franklin, Hancock and other signers of the Declaration, will be William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, Mother Bloor, national committee member and James W. Ford, noted Negro leader and national committee member.

MINOR TO SPEAK IN LOS ANGELES NOV. 9

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 5.—Addressing himself to the people of Southern California, the Communist Party of Los Angeles has called for a mass mobilization of all anti-Hitler forces for support of the huge mass meeting to be held here in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union.

The meeting, to be addressed by Robert Minor, acting secretary of

the American Communist Party, will be staged in the Olympic Auditorium Sunday, Nov. 9.

Calls for mobilization for the meeting have pointed out "this is one of the most critical periods in American history and its very nature demands that all the people of America get behind the Administration's program for the defeat of Hitler and Hitlerism."

The theme of the entire meeting will be the Battle of Production and the necessity for full American participation in every effort now being made for the defeat of Hitlerism. This means, it was emphasized, full military collaboration with Great Britain and the Soviet Union.

MILWAUKEE COMMUNISTS TO RALLY ON NOV. 7

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 5.—The Milwaukee Communist Party will hold a mass meeting here on Nov. 7 at Milwaukee Hall, 8th and State Sts., at 8 P. M. in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union.

Ruby Cooper, midwest secretary of the YCL and Jim Hudson, state secretary of the YCL will be among the speakers.

Soviet Aid Drive to Be Launched at Rally Nov. 17

American College of Surgeons Parley Hears Bitter Attack on Hitlerism

The American Council on Soviet Relations will launch a nationwide campaign for aid to Soviet Russia at a mass meeting on Monday, Nov. 17, at Manhattan Center, Cortlandt Lamont, national chairman, reported yesterday.

Among the speakers will be Mrs. Joseph E. Davies, wife of the former Ambassador; Lt. Commander Charles S. Seely, U. S. Navy (Retired) author of Russia and the Approach of Armageddon and editor of the Navy News; Arthur Upham Pope, chairman of the National Committee on Morale; Dr. Henry E. Sigerist of Johns Hopkins University, Clifford T. McAvoy, legislative director of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council and Corliss Lamont.

In announcing the celebration of the eighth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, Lamont pointed out that the friendship pledge of these two countries had been further cemented in the common struggle to defeat Hitlerism.

avoid all trouble by calling its merchant ships from the high seas, by putting its navy in drydock and submitting to Hitler. But this Americans will never do. For the sake of the peace of the chain gang it will not cringe before the nation whose leader has blatantly screamed that he intends to destroy America.

It is not what America does or what it refrains from doing that brings about situations which result in the sinking of destroyers. It is what Germany and its satellites do in carrying into effect a program that encompasses absolute mastery of the world.

From this day on continued verbal horsingplay with this and that clause of the neutrality act is ammunition—and deadly ammunition—for the Axis war machine. Henceforth action alone counts. The man to take that action is the President of the United States. The hour for leadership has arrived. The President's first reaction to this event will not change our policy, if adhered to, means that Hitler has won another victory.

A declaration of war is necessary to get action started. The pattern of the World War must be forgotten, for this conflict follows other lines. It does mean an end to kowtowing to Japan. It means that America will use every means at its disposal to lead the world to the rapid defeat of the totalitarians. The navy and the air force are ready. But this war is not only of men and military formations alone. It is a war of machines.

It is primarily in the production and delivery of the machines of war that a declaration would bring the greatest good. With the nation on a war footing it is doubtful if even the most radical appeasers of labor in the New Deal would dare continue a policy of coddling those who close down the defense factories and the coal mines for their own limited, selfish ends. Then there would be no individual, whatever his position, who would dare to set himself up as bigger than the sovereign people of the United States.

This would expedite the creation of that war machine which must be built and put into operation if the Axis menace is to be annihilated. A declaration of war now, therefore, would mean the saving of American lives in the future.

It is President Roosevelt's duty as the chief magistrate to lead the American people in this critical hour. No longer can he afford to wait for public demand for action on the home front and on the battle lines of the world to catch up with or even go beyond his proposed executive steps before he takes them. In his grasp is the opportunity to bring that unity to this nation about which he constantly preaches.

All the world is before the eyes of America, a tragic reminder of the lack of the right sort of leadership. First it was Germany, today it is Europe and Asia, tomorrow it will be the world including the United States. Such is the Axis program, already two-thirds fulfilled. America's only hope for freedom is an honest facing of this menace and a declaration to the Axis: "You are the enemy and we are going to destroy you with every means at our command."

Chicago Sets Goal For Total Defense Aid

Map Citywide Program for Civilian Defense Week, Nov. 11-16

By Carl Harris

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Chicagoans will enlist for civilian service in the battle to destroy Hitler during Civilian Defense Week which begins here on Nov. 11, with a giant parade.

A day-by-day schedule of events has been worked out in connection with the proclamation by Mayor Kelly calling on "every group in every community to participate in a demonstration to prove that Chicagoans are in the vanguard of the national effort."

Every civic and fraternal group will be invited to participate in the activities of Civilian Defense Week, Mayor Kelly said. Each group will be invited to perform a definite assignment during the week.

Emphasis is being placed here on community activities in connection with the week-long program. City-making the activities will be "Sign Up For Defense Day" on Thursday, Nov. 13, when people will register at hundreds of stations throughout the city for service in the civilian defense program.

Present plans for the parade call for the participation of several thousand army and navy men, member of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars, and civic and fraternal groups. However, the largest contingent is expected to be made up of thousands of civilians, workers, housewives and school children who will take part in the demonstration. Military planes will also fly over the city during the ceremonies, it was announced.

The schedule for the Civilian Defense Week activities here is as follows:

Armistice Day Parade—Tuesday, Nov. 11.

War Against Waste Day—Wednesday, Nov. 12.

Sign Up for Defense Day—Thursday, Nov. 13.

Health and Welfare Day—Friday, Nov. 14.

Civilian Protection Day—Saturday, Nov. 15.

Freedom Day—Sunday, Nov. 16. Civilian Defense Week will also rally the workers of this city in the "battle for production," with many unions planning to take an active part in the program.

40,000 Hail Peabody Unity Defense Rally

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PEABODY, Mass., Nov. 5.—Five thousand marchers and 40,000 spectators turned the twenty-fifth celebration of this center of the leather industry into a demonstration for defending America and defeating Hitler.

Veterans' groups, the State Guard, Boy and Girl Scouts, the Leather Workers Union, the Knights of Columbus and the Hibernians, the International Workers Order, Jewish, Italian, Greek, Portuguese, Russian, Lithuanian and Polish groups participated.

First prize for floats went to the Italian-Americans for their theme: "Defend Our Liberty."

Speaking on the occasion, Mayor O'Keefe, himself a leather worker and union man, praised the achievement of Peabody where 23 races and creeds lived together harmoniously. "Racial discrimination," said Mayor O'Keefe, "is the handmaiden of fascism," and he called upon the citizens to be "ever vigilant of the American heritage."

They're Saying In Washington

By Adam Lapin

Tokio Blustering Result of Complete U. S. Embargo; 'Legalistic' Diplomacy

—Daily Worker Washington Bureau
—Washington, November 5.

SHIPMENTS of oil, scrap iron and other war materials from the United States to Japan have been completely stopped during the past few months. Similarly the Japanese are no longer getting oil, tin and rubber from the Dutch East Indies.

This report appears to be wholly authentic, and it is welcome news after more than a year of paper embargoes which fooled no one, least of all the Japanese, and actually built up the Tokyo war machine.

It is this actual embargo that accounts for the renewed blustering of official Japanese spokesmen to the effect that the island empire must get supplies and intends to get them somehow, somewhere. The blustering arises out of desperation, out of a real shortage of war materials which an effective embargo could have created long ago.

To block any possible southward move by Japan to get supplies, the United States is rushing fortification of the Pacific island of Guam which had been held up for more than two years by Congressional isolationists. Feverish preparations are also going on in the Dutch East Indies. There is little doubt that a Japanese thrust to the South will be met by a virtual line of fortified islands.

On the other hand, a Japanese move northward against Vladivostok would simply not solve the pressing war materials problem, and it could be countered by the Allied powers in the Pacific including the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, the Dutch and China. Military experts here believe that Russian and British air raids on Japan would probably be devastating in their effect. In other words, the possibility of immobilizing Japan through a strong cooperative policy in the Pacific has improved.

Although it is always well to keep a sharp eye on the appeasers in the State Department, reports of continued negotiations between the United States and the sabre-rattling Tojo government should be viewed against this general background.

CONTINUED American diplomatic relations with Nazi Germany and with Hitler's puppet states in Europe appears increasingly anomalous—particularly in the midst of a generally stiffening administration foreign policy which even included this week a rebuke to the pro-Nazi government of Finland.

Hard-pressed for an explanation, State Department officials have been offering the following official although off-the-record version: As long as the United States has diplomatic relations with Germany, Nazi raids on American shipping can be branded as piracy, but as soon as relations are severed they could not be so described.

It is an explanation which to this correspondent seems legalistic and unreal. After all, Nazi piracy on the high seas has been pretty well demonstrated. How much more proof must be accumulated in the form of torpedoed ships and dead sailors?

But in the meantime the hollow shell of diplomatic protocol is still being followed to the letter. Secretary of State Cordell Hull concluded his recent letter to Hans Thomsen, charge d'affaires of the Nazi Embassy, asking that Germany pay damages for the sinking of the Robin Moor as follows: "Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration." And this is the way Thomsen wound up his letter stating that the German government had again refused to reply to Hull's note: "Accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the renewed assurances of my most distinguished consideration."

THE CIO-International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers has called to the attention of defense officials two recent cases of business sabotage against the defense program. One of these is

End Nazi Horror, Say German Americans

League of Culture Denounces Nazi Hostage Killings; Backs FDR Aid

Declaring that German-Americans are loyal "citizens in support of our government's policy to end fascist barbarism" the German American League for Culture yesterday bitterly denounced the mass execution of hostages in Nazi-occupied nations in Europe.

The statement, signed by Walter Mueller, district secretary, declared that the League had unanimously expressed its horror in a resolution adopted on Nov. 1.

Condemning with "indignation and horror the coldblooded shooting of hostages and thousands of other victims in France, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and in all the other countries under the heel of the brutal Nazi regime," the League asserted "we add our voice of indignation and vigorous protest to the wrath and anger of the oppressed nations, including that of the German people."

Since its formation six years ago, said the statement, "the German American League for Culture and all anti-Nazi Germans in the U. S. A. have consistently combatted Nazi propaganda in the United States . . . and join now with all citizens in support of our government's policy to end fascist barbarism which threatens to engulf the world."

The Nazis have not only conquered and oppressed nations, said

the decision of the Walker Mining Co. of California to suspend mining operations—which means a loss of 6,000 pounds of copper and unemployment for 500 workers. The other is the action of metal dealers in drying up the supply of scrap copper and lead scrap by holding out these materials in anticipation of increased prices.

This kind of sabotage is particularly serious in view of the acute shortage of these and similar metals which has caused the launching of a nationwide conservation program by OPM. Some reactionary Senators and Congressmen who have been classifying for prison sentences for strikers would do better to show a little interest in this kind of business sabotage.

LAST month Attorney General Francis Biddle wrote to Rep. Martin Dies requesting the names of persons in the government service which the Dies Committee considers "subversive." So Biddle literally asked for Dies' letter of two weeks ago with its list of 1,124 alleged "radicals" and its vicious blast against the administration policy of aid to the Soviet Union.

Even more serious is the fact that the FBI is taking very seriously indeed this Dies list of government workers, as well as the Texas Congressman's notion of what organizations are subversive. The FBI is investigating members of the Washington Book Shop, the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, two Spanish relief committees, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, the National Negro Congress and other progressive organizations. It is using for this purpose a special \$100,000 fund recently appropriated by Congress.

FBI agents have subjected a number of Negroes to particular harassment. They have asked Negro workers if they eat with white workers in the department cafeterias as well as detailed questions about the National Negro Congress and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Morale of workers in the War Department and other defense agencies has been undermined by the persistent FBI investigation of skilled and loyal workers. And the CIO-Federal Workers Union has charged that active unionists have in many cases been singled out for attack.

The worst part of this whole sorry business is that a real investigation of Nazis, fascists and pro-Nazi sympathizers in defense agencies is badly needed. But the evidence is that J. Edgar Hoover and his G-men have been too busy hunting "reds" to worry about this problem.

Government workers have been asked on a number of occasions whether they aided Loyalist Spain or read Friday, in Fact and the New Republic. There are virtually no cases on record of efforts by the FBI or other investigative agencies to find out whether government employees in important departments and bureaus belong to America First or read Scribner's Commentator.

IT HAPPENED at the White House one evening last week just after the President's conference with John L. Lewis and Myron Taylor. Newspapersmen were standing around impatiently waiting for the text of the President's compromise formula to settle the captive mine strike.

Suddenly a girl came out of press secretary Stephen Early's office with a small sheaf of papers. Reporters literally tore the thin typewritten sheets out of her hand, and rushed to the telephones.

Only then did they notice that they had grabbed a momentous announcement to the effect that the President had just signed three minor bills including H.R. 4408 "An Act to provide for the administration to Saint Elizabeth's Hospital of insane persons who belong to the Foreign Service of the United States."

4 Soldiers Killed in U. S. Army Maneuvers

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CAMDEN, S. C., Nov. 5 (UP).—First Army Press Relations Headquarters today announced the deaths of four soldiers in maneuvers area accidents. Six others were injured. The deaths included:

First Lt. Walter F. Tripp, of Flushing, N. Y., was killed when his observations car turned over near Pageland, S. C.

Pvt. Anthony Noble, of Staten Island, N. Y., attached to the "B" troops of the 102nd Cavalry, was fatally injured when his car turned over on a road near Albemarle, N. C.

'WE ARE AT WAR' An Editorial Reprinted from The Cleveland Plain Dealer

The Daily Worker presents the following editorial, "We Are At War," which appeared in the Cleveland Plain Dealer on Nov. 1. While not in total agreement with all the viewpoints set forth in the editorial, its vigorous call for action to destroy the Nazi peril is a revealing expression of the sentiments of the majority of the American people:

Only by an open and immediate declaration of war against the Axis powers can the United States adequately answer the dangerous challenge now being tragically "glorified by the sinking of the destroyer Reuben James."

The time has come to end the pointless debate over inconsequential minutiae of the neutrality act. The last rational reason for the continued existence of any part of that unrealistic statute went down with the Reuben James in the cold waters of the North Atlantic.

While part of Congress was prolonging a debate on the ad-

visability of arming merchant ships an American ship of war has been sent to the bottom in the Western Hemisphere. Let it be underscored that the Reuben James was not in hostile waters. Let it be recalled that the Greer and the Kearny likewise were within the hemisphere when attacked by the Germans. The same is true of the majority of freighters that have been sunk.

These facts should make the duty of Congress plain. War has been waged against the United States by Germany. It has gone far beyond the ordinary so-called peaceful methods of Nazi penetration by propaganda, economic undermining and the spreading of treason. It has reached the shooting stage because Germany has so ordained it.

There are still those who claim that the United States was "looking for trouble" and could have avoided this tragedy and those that preceded it as well as those that are sure to follow, by taking greater precautions to avoid conflict with the Germans. This cowardly contention is true. The United States can

avoid all trouble by calling its merchant ships from the high seas, by putting its navy in drydock and submitting to Hitler. But this Americans will never do. For the sake of the peace of the chain gang it will not cringe before the nation whose leader has blatantly screamed that he intends to destroy America.

It is not what America does or what it refrains from doing that brings about situations which result in the sinking of destroyers. It is what Germany and its satellites do in carrying into effect a program that encompasses absolute mastery of the world.

From this day on continued verbal horsingplay with this and that clause of the neutrality act is ammunition—and deadly ammunition—for the Axis war machine. Henceforth action alone counts. The man to take that action is the President of the United States. The hour for leadership has arrived. The President's first reaction to this event will not change our policy, if adhered to, means that Hitler has won another victory.

A declaration of war is necessary to get action started. The pattern of the World War must be forgotten, for this conflict follows other lines. It does mean an end to kowtowing to Japan. It means that America will use every means at its disposal to lead the world to the rapid defeat of the totalitarians. The navy and the air force are ready. But this war is not only of men and military formations alone. It is a war of machines.

It is primarily in the production and delivery of the machines of war that a declaration would bring the greatest good. With the nation on a war footing it is doubtful if even the most radical appeasers of labor in the New Deal would dare continue a policy of coddling those who close down the defense factories and the coal mines for their own limited, selfish ends. Then there would be no individual, whatever his position, who would dare to set himself up as bigger than the sovereign people of the United States.

This would expedite the creation of that war machine which must be built and put into operation if the Axis menace is to be annihilated. A declaration of war now, therefore, would mean the saving of American lives in the future.

It is President Roosevelt's duty as the chief magistrate to lead the American people in this critical hour. No longer can he afford to wait for public demand for action on the home front and on the battle lines of the world to catch up with or even go beyond his proposed executive steps before he takes them. In his grasp is the opportunity to bring that unity to this nation about which he constantly preaches.

All the world is before the eyes of America, a tragic reminder of the lack of the right sort of leadership. First it was Germany, today it is Europe and Asia, tomorrow it will be the world including the United States. Such is the Axis program, already two-thirds fulfilled. America's only hope for freedom is an honest facing of this menace and a declaration to the Axis: "You are the enemy and we are going to destroy you with every means at our command."

The Nazis have not only conquered and oppressed nations, said

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1941

Tammany's Defeat—Victory for National Unity

THE Tammany tiger and his cohorts of grafters, crooks, labor-haters and pro-Hitler appeasers, have been kept out of the City Hall for another four years.

For this the people of New York can congratulate themselves. It is only in contemplating what New York would look like today if O'Dwyer had won that labor and the general population can see what was really at stake.

The city of London, through its Mayor, immediately wired LaGuardia congratulations on his victory. If O'Dwyer had won, the rejoicing would be coming from Berlin and the Nazis. There cannot be the slightest doubt about that.

For despite every attempt to restrict the election to local issues alone—and these were important enough—the underlying issue was the actions of Tammany and the pro-Nazi appeasers who rallied to its banner, as contrasted with the desire of the people for a combined good government-anti-Hitler administration.

IT WAS labor's understanding of this inseparable link between the fight for municipal progress and the world anti-Hitler struggle that threw the balance of victory to LaGuardia. Labor united on this issue—CIO and AFL, the American Labor Party, and the Communists—and this doomed the Tammany tiger to defeat.

Had other groups in the progressive camp shown the same decisive support as the Communists for unity on the main issue, LaGuardia's victory would have certainly been more decisive.

Tammany's effort to becloud the issue would not have succeeded in confusing thousands into the O'Dwyer camp who otherwise would surely have been in the anti-Hitler camp had the lines been more clearly drawn.

This anti-Hitler unity was the main desire and aim of the Daily Worker in this election, as it was of the Communist Party and its candidates. That it proved to be of paramount importance in the salvation of the city is abundantly proved by the returns. Lack of this anti-Hitler unity, for whatever factional or partisan reason, would have surrendered the city of New York to Tammany and appeasement.

The fact is that the more than 100,000 increase in the American Labor Party vote is due directly to the unity spirit and the unity fight waged by the "left wing" within the ALP. It is hard to see what anyone could gain by denying it.

THAT this was more than a local election, that its outcome was bound up with unity for national defense, was manifested by President Roosevelt's endorsement of LaGuardia, breaking strict party lines.

It is unfortunate that Governor Lehman failed to see that the crucial issues involved transcended all narrow partisan considerations. In this manner, Lehman entered the fray with a disruption of the anti-Hitler forces. He helped to confuse thousands of sincere anti-Hitlerites into the O'Dwyer camp to the glee of the Christian Fronters who did not take seriously the purely formal support which O'Dwyer gave the government's foreign policy.

LaGuardia himself has just admitted, in his first post-election speech, that evasion of an open-throated fight on the anti-Hitler as well as local issues was a mistake.

"The times are grave indeed," he said. "And perhaps we have overlooked the danger to the country in the past few weeks."

The friends of Hitlerism—and by and large they are also the enemies of good municipal government—did not fail to take advantage of this "overlooking of the danger." They drove home their advantage. They beclouded the issue of national defense to such an extent that many thousands of supporters of the President's policies felt no danger in voting for O'Dwyer. But a defeat for LaGuardia would have been universally considered a defeat for President Roosevelt's foreign program against Hitler.

IN QUEENS, the trouncing handed to the one candidate, George Harvey, mistakenly supported by Fusion, who flouted his red-baiting and isolationism, is still another proof that New York's voters sensed the fundamental issue. Harvey distinguished himself as a coarse enemy of the anti-Hitler policies, and Washington's aid to the Soviet Union and Britain. The voters dumped him ignominiously. Red-baiting did not save him. His isolationism exposed him. Along with Mr. James Farley he has been

informed that red-baiting does not pay. Even the left-handed help which Norman Thomas gave Tammany through his stooge, Dr. Hartmann, did not avail. Through all the din, the labor and progressive forces in the city realized that the Communists and their friends must be considered as an indispensable part of the local and national unity against Hitlerism.

THE lesson of New York's election for other cities is that the fight has got to be waged on a combination of local and international issues, that these two are inseparable. It is safe to say that from now on no city or town in America will be able to conduct its elections without this fundamental realignment of all groups on the basis of support for all-out anti-Hitler struggle.

Much remains to be done to cement the progressive anti-Hitler groups in New York. But it is clear that the defeat of O'Dwyer and the reelection of LaGuardia can help speed the anti-fascist unity throughout the country.

Longer Hours Not Timely

The necessity for increased output to beat Hitler, as emphasized in President Roosevelt's Civilian Defense Week call, is appreciated by labor. But the President's proposal to lengthen working hours is hardly appropriate at this moment.

The general picture does not show a shortage of manpower for defense industries at this time. Rather than increasing the hours of those now at work, the first move should be to put the unemployed to work, increase the shifts, and run the plants 24 hours a day, as the President proposed some time ago.

Another step that should be taken is the drastic curtailment of all luxury production and the transfer of the men and machines involved over to defense work.

Likewise, a comprehensive program should be inaugurated to train the youth and prepare women for defense industry work. It has been estimated that three-fourths of all the defense work could be done by women.

These are the moves that should be taken at once to speed up production of all the war materials needed by the Soviet Union, Britain and ourselves. When and if the necessity arises, American labor will be entirely willing to work longer hours, but that time has not yet arrived.

Signed in the Interests of Defense

The rank and file of the labor movement have always decried jurisdictional strikes; now with the defense program endangered, the workers feel more keenly on the subject than ever and are beginning to take preventive action.

The latest example of such action on a local scale is the agreement signed by leaders of the CIO and AFL in the important industrial city of Gary, Indiana, agreeing "that there shall be no raiding of organizations affiliated with the other organizations," pledging mutual respect for each other's contracts and picket lines and agreeing to settle peacefully all jurisdictional disputes.

The move of these Gary leaders will be applauded by labor everywhere. It should help stimulate the movement for a joint trade union committee that would be set up nationally by the AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods, to settle jurisdictional and all other questions that might arise in connection with the defense program.

Hoover and Goebbels

The American government's demand that Finland make peace with the Soviet Union, has now been attacked by Herbert Hoover, who generally can be counted on to parrot Dr. Goebbels. In fact, if the statements of Hoover and Goebbels on the Finnish situation were tossed into a grab bag, it would be difficult to tell them apart.

In this latest attack upon the government's stand, Hoover's own foreign policy is exposed as never before. Both Goebbels and Hoover are fighting the Soviet Union and this means that both are fighting against the United States.

The loss of Finland from his crew of puppet allies would be a heavy blow for Hitler and would have loud repercussions throughout the world. But a blow against Hitler is exactly what Herbert Hoover wants to prevent.

Hoover shows himself to be a first-class fraud when he puts on a pious face and pretends to be concerned for the Finnish people. For on the very day when he issued his attack upon the American government, the British radio reported that the Finnish people were demonstrating against the pro-Hitler policy of General Mannerheim and the Finnish government. The demand of the American government for Finnish withdrawal from the war will meet with a hearty assent from the Finnish people.

Despite the anguished cries of the Goebbels' and Hoovers, our government should stand firm in its insistence that Finland make peace with the Soviet Union or forfeit friendly relations with the United States.

SUPERMAN'S DIET



PEOPLES' WAR

Questions and Answers

by William Z. Foster

Question: Why doesn't Great Britain, in its own national self-interest, establish a military front in Western Europe and thus "relieve the heavy Nazi pressure against the U. S. S. R.?"

Answer: The great bulk of the British press and public, as well as a large portion of the American people, are convinced that the formation of a Western Front is both practicable and imperatively necessary in the interests of the British people. The European situation is ripe for such a move. The fierce struggle of the Red Army has compelled Hitler to greatly weaken his garrisons in Western Europe, and the peoples of the occupied countries, inspired by the Red Army's fight, are at the point of revolt. Their present campaigns of sabotage are not individual acts of terrorism, but incipient forms of mass upheaval and guerrilla warfare.

Were the British to suddenly throw a million men, or even considerably less, onto the continent, they could by a real effort, they unquestionably would be supported by a wide revolt in various occupied lands. If this revolt were prepared in advance by landing large quantities of arms for the people in these countries, which also could be done without great difficulty, the revolt could well result in preventing the scattered German garrisons from assembling and attacking the British effectively, if it did not destroy them outright. Were the British to hold their bridgehead for only a few days, vast numbers of French, Belgian, Dutch and Norwegian ex-soldiers would rally to their standards. Hitler would then face the impossible task of virtually conquering Western Europe all over again. Meanwhile, the position of the Red Army in the East would be enormously bettered and Hitler would be caught in the fatal trap of a two-front war.

Undoubtedly, conservative forces are holding back the British Government from the establishment of a Western Front. It must not be forgotten (and the workers of Great Britain are not overlooking it) that remnants of the Chamberlain appeaser Government, such as Lord Halifax, Moore-Brabazon, etc., are still hanging on in the Churchill Government. They represent rich and powerful sections of the English capitalists. Such people deeply hate the U. S. S. R. and they are quite willing to try to have it pull Britain's chestnuts out of the fire. They would be quite happy to see Germany and the U. S. S. R. exhaust each other. Moreover, other retarding elements are the ultra-conservative military

and naval brass-hats who, with the disasters of Dunkirk and Crete fresh in their minds, shrink back in horror at the thought of a large-scale advance into Continental Europe against Hitler. But the British people rightly discount the wisdom (and often the motives) of these "experts," who so greatly overestimated the military worth of the French Maginot Line, underestimated the fighting power of the German Army, and miscalculated the strength of the Red Army and the Soviet people. Finally, a factor against the formation of a Western Front by Great Britain is the half-peace, half-war attitude of the American Government. Were the United States to enter completely into the war and resolutely back Britain, this action, plus the growing demand of the British people, would probably decide the reluctant British Government to undertake the undoubtedly hazardous but imperative task of launching a Western Front against Hitler. The alternative to this course is the grave danger that, if Hitler should succeed in seriously weakening the Soviet Union, then Great Britain would face such augmented German forces that the setting up of a Western Front would become enormously more difficult, if not impossible.

Caraway of Arkansas also attacked the isolationist opposition to the President on the ground that "it includes among others the fifth columnists in the United States. To deny this is absurd."

Senator Caraway said that she had two sons in the army and that she would vote for revising the Neutrality Act "believing it to be to the best interests not only of my sons, but those of other fathers and mothers of America."

A strong anti-Soviet note was marked throughout Wheeler's lengthy speech.

He declared at one point that if the Soviet Union were defeated she could not "combine with Hitler against the United States"—indicating that he would therefore consider a Soviet defeat welcome.

Wheeler reiterated the family apaiser doctrine that "Nazism and Communism are locked in what most Americans hope is a death struggle for them both."

He also repeated the argument that it would be impossible for the United States to defeat Hitler and that Hitler menace to the Western Hemisphere is "preposterous."

Wheeler also delivered an elaborate apology for Nazi raids on American shipping and the death of American seamen and asking "on whose hands does their blood lie?" He made it plain that he considered the President's "open defiance of Congressional declaration" and not the Nazis responsible.

Later in the day Senator Hattie

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Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

HANDWRITING REVEALS ALL

Inspired by the handwriting analysis of famous persons which has been appearing in several papers recently, Point of Order decided to master the subject. We started taking a correspondence course, but after the first lesson we analyzed our teacher's own handwriting on the envelope and discovered he was a fake. We stopped the course right then and there and simply began to analyze. Today we feel equipped to help our readers understand the secrets of this wonderful science. Senator Wheeler has been kind enough to send us a sample of his handwriting which he found lying around in one of his desk drawers. Here it is, followed by our analysis:

Dear Adelf,
I love you!
Senator Wheelbergh

Senator Wheeler's handwriting, as you can see, is distinguished by the way he double-crosses his "t's." This shows great force of character; once he makes up his mind to betray his country nothing will deter him. Note the tender care with which he fashions the noose on his "t's"—suggesting that he would gladly hang his best friend to please the Nazis. Observe, too, the "heel" in "Wheelbergh"—does not that suggest something to you? Notice the large spaces between the words—known, according to the Munich school of analysis, as "lebensraum." Then, too, we can learn much from the way the Senator writes the word "I"—it seems that he spent as much care on that one little word as on the rest of the words put together. Finally, if you draw a line through the tops of the letters of the word "Adolf," you will observe a decided dip. At first this puzzled us, until we realized that the Senator must have been on his knees while writing the word.

The House of Representatives has passed a rent-control bill for the District of Columbia. Now that the Congressmen's housing problem is taken care of, how about a rent-control law for the rest of us?

One way to ease Washington's acute housing shortage, would be to send home the representatives of Germany, Vichy, Finland and Spain.

These stooges of Hitler could be sent packing without advance notice. If they have any unfinished business on hand, it would no doubt be taken care of by the appeasers in the Senate.

The account in the New York Times of the Communist Election Rally in Madison Square Garden gave a pretty good picture of the war measures which the Communist leaders believe the country must take to beat Hitler. But after reading their own story, the editors of the Times must have gotten the jitters—for the next day they ran an editorial trying to discredit the meeting with that bewhiskered nonsense about the Communists "taking orders from Moscow." By the way, when the Times editors supported the embargo on Loyalist Spain and condemned Munich, policies now seen by all as hurting American interests, from what foreign capital were they taking orders?

For the Emperor of Japan's New Year poetry contest, Bill Silverman contributes this:

Uncle Sam, the time has come to shed this gentle stuff
And show the war-lords of Japan you also can play rough.

Thanks, Piano Maker, for the dollar for the Browder Fund.

News item from Rome—"The Ministry of Education today ordered all schools to devote one hour every Monday to explaining to pupils the part played by Italy in the leading military and political events of the previous week."

A minute would be more than enough.

Letters From Our Readers

"We'll Not Rest, Till Victory Is Ours"

Miami, Fla.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Our YCL Section Organizer, Matty, is leaving us, and we YCLers wish to show our appreciation for the work she's done and the guidance she's given us by sending five dollars (\$5) in her name to the Browder Fund.

But things don't end there—along with this small contribution, we send our pledge for a fiercer and bolder fight against fascism.

Words and money will never be able to express to our comrade the love and appreciation we have for her and her work, but action will, and we'll not rest until victory is ours.

MIAMI YCL

Gil Green's Articles Hit the Mark—Reader

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

As one who always enjoyed hearing Gil Green speak, I want to say how much I equally enjoy his articles that have appeared a few times in the Sunday Worker. They are pungent, human, vivid and phrased in his warm style that always hits the mark. May we have many more of them!

A FRIEND.

CHANGE THE WORLD



Tammany Carries on the Tradition of Nero—
The First Red-Baiter

By MIKE GOLD

NERO was the last of the Caesars. His reputation for insane cruelty outlasts the good deeds of more worthy citizens and philosophers of his day.

History is funny that way. It is also queer in the manner by which it repeats itself. The Christian sect abhorred the sadist emperor. They regarded Nero as Anti-Christ, and for centuries spread the legend of his evil until it became fixed in the minds of mankind. His very name is today an adjective for cruelty. What was Neroic was long considered the enemy of all things Christian. But time marches on, and there are hordes of Nero-Christians in our modern world. One saw them at work in the Spanish Civil War. The massacre of several thousand men, women and children in the bullring at Badajoz was done by machine-guns manned by such Christians, under the blessing of their priests and hierarchs. The bombing out of existence of a whole city, Guernica, was another such manifestation of Neroism.

These Neroic Christians looked upon the sadistic General Franco as one of their saints. General Petain, who shoots the hostages for Hitler, is another of their leaders. I don't understand it at all.

Historians are divided as to whether Nero ordered the burning of Rome. The proxy school puts it down for an accident. More colorful and maybe as accurate historians assert that Nero was really writing an epic poem about the destruction of Troy. He had never seen a great city in ruin and flames, and was stuck in the middle of his description. This, as every writer must know, is a painful state of suspension. Nero, the first art-for-art's-sake, is said to have commanded the burning of Rome so that he might be able to write on.

"Now I can finish my Troyade!" the emperor exclaimed, when news of the fire was brought him. And seated on a hill above Rome, surrounded by his glittering court, he sang the verses of his epic to the accompaniment of his lute, while below him thousands of Romans perished in agony and horror. His senators, priests and generals applauded the great artist.

All of Rome, except for two quarters where the wealthy lived, was destroyed. The people wandered in the ruins, hungry and homeless. But now the rumor spread among them that Nero was the author of their suffering. Rebellion was in the air. Nero, up to this moment secure in his absolutism, a "pure" artist, began at last to worry about "politics." He ordered tents and food on the people. Nero was the inventor of that form of revolt-insurance still known as "home relief."

But even this did not help. Nero had gone too far, and he felt, says Dean Farrar, "that his power would be seriously imperiled if he did not succeed in diverting the suspicions of the populace."

"Wherefore," says old Tacitus, a contemporary historian, to suppress the rumor Nero falsely charged with the guilt and punished with the most exquisite tortures the persons commonly called Christians, who were hated for their enmities.

"Christus, founder of that name, was put to death as a criminal by Pontius Pilate, procurator of Judea, in the reign of Tiberius; but the pernicious superstition, repressed for a time, broke out again not only through Judea, but through the city of Rome also, whither all things horrible and disgraceful flow as to a common receptacle, where they are then encouraged to thrive."

"Accordingly, first those were seized who confessed they were Christians; next, on their information a vast multitude were convicted, not so much on the charge of burning the city as of hating the human race."

Those early Christians, it is known, were a singularly pure and peaceful folk who shared all wealth in common and disdained worldly things. It was the savagery and decadence of the declining empire that caused them to withdraw into a sect, to wait for the second coming of a divine Liberator.

Yet even Tacitus, as fair-minded and decent a historian as Rome produced, believed with the populace that these Christians were "pernicious, superstitious, horrible and disgraceful." If a cultured aristocrat and historian was so prejudiced, it is not difficult to understand why the degraded populace of a degraded Rome "hated the Christians for their enmities" and firmly believed that these sectarians "hated the human race."

It was for "hating the human race," you will note, that most of the Christians were tortured and slain by Nero, the emperor who presumably "loved" the human race. Like Hitler!

Hitler is the great Nero of our time. Let us hope he is also the last of the Caesars of capitalism.

It was he who set fire to the cities and fields of our world. While millions of human beings wandered without home or shelter, he painted pretty water colors and spouted dithyrambs of a diseased mysticism.

It was Hitler who revived this Neroic custom of blaming Communists and Jews for his own crimes, thus diverting the rage of the populace from himself and capitalism.

How singular that Christian leaders should fail to learn from their own history and should imitate the modern Nero!

The recent Mayoralty campaign was the latest sample of modern Neroism. The chief charge against LaGuardia brought by pious Christians of Tammany Hall was the one of "Communism." Nothing more was specified in the charge; the label "Communist" itself was considered enough to brand LaGuardia as one "who hated the human race."

It is likely that thousands of prejudiced and uninformed voters were swayed by this empty argument, like the thousands in ancient Rome who detested Christians.

Yet the Roman Empire finally rose against Nero. His frame-up of Christians did not save the criminal emperor. Nero was the first "Red-baiter," he set up the pattern for our O'Dwyers and Farleys, our Hitlers and Francos. But Nero perished, loathed and friendless, by his own hand, whining in self-pity, "What a great artist must perish!"

The paper-hanging Nero of our time will die as miserably; it is certain. Not even these false Christians who torture and persecute Jews and Communists can shield the sadist of Berlin. They are shielding the crimes of a corrupt and half-end capitalism; but how, I ask as one who has read the Gospels, can they sanctify their evil in the name of a persecuted Christ?

At Ease



Bette Davis and Monte Woolley co-stars in "The Man Who Came to Dinner," take time out for a chat between scenes on the Warner set.

Latin America: Fact and Fancy

Noted Authority
Analyzes Flood
Of New Books

(This is a second and concluding article discussing what to read on Latin America.)

By Samuel Putnam

It was suggested Tuesday the reader begin with the simplest kind of "primer" (Katherine Rodell's "South American Primer" Reynal & Hitchcock, was the one suggested), and from there go on to the more intensive study of one, two, or at most three Latin American countries. Such a course of procedure tends at once to concentrate and to concretize the by no means easy task of "putting oneself into the other fellow's shoes," where our Latin neighbors are concerned, of coming to understand their way of looking at things, their modes of thinking and feeling.

After the reader has made such a study of Mexico, Chile, Haiti (these were the countries suggested in the previous article) or any Latin American nation of nations that he chooses, he may then return and take up, say, one good work on the general Latin American scene. In doing so, he will find that the specific, concrete knowledge he has gained about an individual country or countries will now aid him greatly in understanding this scene, which will appear far less complicated and unfamiliar than it did before.

Altkman and Whitaker

But which of the many volumes, most of them of a journalistic nature, shall he select for his purpose? One of the best, although it is not without its political faults, is Duncan Altkman's "The All-American Front" (Doubleday, Doran). The author has a thorough comprehension of Latin American cultural backgrounds, and is anti-imperialist and anti-fascist in his point of view; but he cannot or will not understand the position of the Communist Party following the Soviet-German Non-Aggression Pact.

Perhaps the best account of fascist penetration in Latin America, down to the outbreak of the war, in 1939, is John T. Whitaker's "America to the South" (Macmillan). Whitaker is a Chicago Daily News correspondent, and he is one correspondent who does his job conscientiously and well.

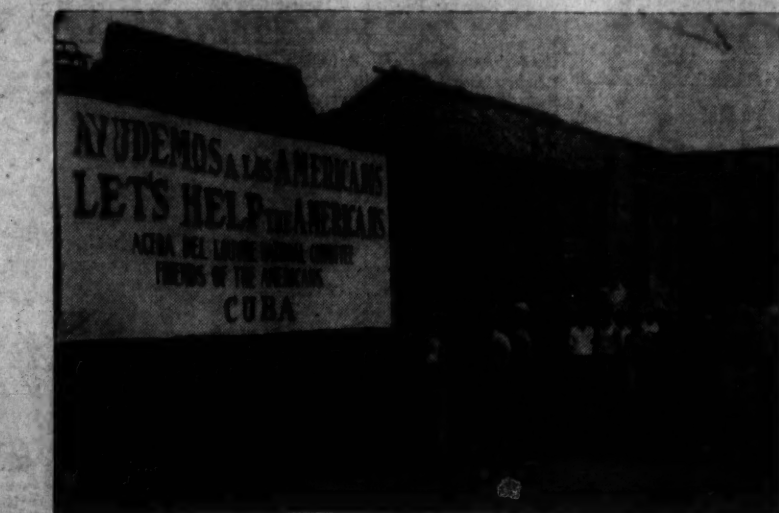
At this point, I think I can hear some one interrupting: "But what about Carleton Beals?" Yet, what about Mr. Beals? He is the most prolific—almost unbelievably prolific—of the writers on Latin America. He now gives us about a book every six months, or something like that. He has been built up, or has built himself up, over a period of years, into an "authority" in the minds of a good portion of the reading public. The unpleasant-sounding truth of the matter—and it needs to be spoken once and for all—is: Carleton Beals has no standing whatever with the Latin American specialist. Specialists, in fact, are constantly finding themselves compelled to expose his misstatements and loose statements, and they have leveled against him serious charges of plagiarism. (I will bring forward the evidence, if it is wanted.)

Having made his reputation with such vividly written books as "Mexican Mass" and "Fire on the Andes," Beals, in the course of the years, has become more and more journalistic, in the less flattering sense of that adjective. He is not a good journalist; in that he does not have the habit of carefully checking his "facts," many of which he quite obviously takes second hand, from newspaper files and similar sources.

Carleton Beals—Muddlehead

Add to this the fact that Mr. Beals is a good deal of a muddlehead, so unsure of what he thinks that he gives the impression of constantly fighting with himself to find out what he thinks. A notorious case in point here is his "Coming Struggle for Latin America," published in 1938, in which the author performs the astounding feat of writing a book the conclusion of which absolutely contradicts the beginning and the title. What is worse, Mr. Beals is a reactionary muddle-head. In his late book "Pan-America," he takes an apocryphal, pro-Hitler position, thinly-camouflaged by a lingering anti-imperialist veneer, on Latin American questions.

All in all, I think we may leave Mr. Beals out of the picture. The present gigantic struggle of the earth's peoples for freedom and democracy and against a Hitlerized world has radically altered the situation in Latin America, since most of the books on the subject were written. It now becomes all important, a matter of life and death, that new life be breathed into President Roosevelt's "Good Neighbor Policy," which had shown serious signs of swooning under the impact of certain imperialist ambitions. Any well-informed and right-intentioned North American will accordingly wish to know all he can about this policy, how it is working out, and the obstacles which it must face. The best place to go for such information is the book just published by Hubert Her-



Here's one of the latest events in Latin America that indicates the current path of the Good Neighbor Policy. Cuban workers above are loading a freight car with 80 tons of scrap metal for shipment to the U. S., where it will be used for defense production.

ring, qualified Latin American specialist and an anti-fascist close to the Roosevelt administration. It is called "Good Neighbors" (Yale University Press), and deals particularly with Argentina, Brazil and Chile.

At the same time, one might mention Philip Leonard Green's study, "Our Latin American Neighbors" (Hastings House), which, after painting in the historical background, takes up current hemisphere problems in the light of historical development.

Those interested in business relations will find what they are looking for in Frank Henius' recent book, "Latin American Trade" (Harpers).

Heavier Diet For the Student

By this time, the reader should be prepared to go on to that slightly "heavier" diet for which I have promised to provide a menu. A good transition (or beginning) might be made with such a work as Charles Edward Chapman's two-volume "Hispanic America, Colonial and Republican" (Macmillan); for the serious-minded student will now want to know something about Latin American history as a whole.

The Chapman volumes and P. A. Kirkpatrick's "Latin America, A Brief History" (Macmillan), published in 1938 and 1939, respectively, are the most recent of the academic treatises. Both, it must be kept in mind, are written by bourgeois historians, with the bourgeois historian's usual faults and shortcomings. A Marxist account is yet to be produced.

There would seem to be little point here in a detailed discussion of the various modern historical studies on Latin America, ranging from T. C. Dawson's "The South American Republics" in 1904, to Chapman and Kirkpatrick. Among the works published within the past decade, mention may be made, in particular, of A. C. Wilgus' "History of Hispanic America" (Washington, 1931); W. S. Robertson's "History of the Latin American Nations" (second and enlarged edition, New York, 1932); and T. F. Ripley's "Historical Evolution of Hispanic America" (New York, 1933). For a special account of the Central American and the Antilles, see Professor Wilgus' "The Caribbean Area" (Washington, 1934), dealing with condi-

tions in twelve republics. The same author's "Argentina, Chile and Brazil Since Independence" (Washington, 1935) will be found to be of interest.

One of the best of all the modern works is Prof. C. H. Haring's "South American Progress" (Harvard University Press, 1934). Professor Haring is a true liberal and courageous scholar. He is, for one thing, among the few who at once perceived the true fascist character of the Vargas dictatorship in Brazil.

For those who would make a study of the workings of Yankee imperialism in Central America, "The Banana Empire," by G. D. Kepner and J. A. Southill, may be recommended (New York, 1935). One of the authors is a former employee of the United Fruit Company.

Those interested in tracing the influence of the Catholic Church should consult J. Lloyd Mecham's "Church and State in Latin America" (Chapel Hill, 1934).

On the cultural side, apart from Alfred Coester's "Literary History of Spanish America" (New York, 1928), there is an almost total dearth of material. Among the letters in my basket are a number inquiring as to whether there is any good book on the general subject of Latin American culture. The only one I know is the symposium, "Concerning Latin American Culture," put out by Columbia University Press last year; and it is not satisfactory, for the reason that, ignoring for the most part the great people's art, literature, and music which are springing up, it tends to treat culture as a ruling class monopoly—which, unfortunately, is what it has too often been in the past.

Only the other day I was talking to a progressive New York publisher, who informed me that, in his opinion, "there would be little if any market for such a book!" What are we going to do with these publishers, anyway?

Young Man From Kansas

By Peter Cramer

Fifty years ago, a boy by the name of Earl Browder was born in Wichita, Kansas. This boy was destined to become the head of a minority Party with an influence upon the lives of 130 million Americans that extended greatly beyond the actual strength of that Party at the polls. The

unemployed, the organized and unorganized workers, the Negro, the aged and poor, the sharecropper, the veteran, the child patron, men and women seeking a fuller and better life—security, home, music books, equality, love, human dignity—heard the man from Kansas, read the man from Kansas.

The man from Kansas is now in Atlanta Penitentiary. We are not writing in this column about prison, or the unjust sentence the man received, but of something else.

Why did the man from Kansas devote his energies, his life to pioneering ideas and movements which we generally term as "radical"?

Where did he get the ideas? Do you know Kansas? Do you know what Kansas was like fifty years ago when this boy was born? "We sang in splendid Kansas 'The flag that set us free'"

That march of fifty thousand men
With Sherman to the sea."

The Kansas where the boy was born and raised had a great tradition of freedom and struggle for the rights of man. He was born just at the end of the great pioneer period.

Kansas meant Lincoln. Lincoln the living man. Kansas fought for Lincoln.

For Kansas meant John Brown. John Brown and his men defended the plains of Kansas. There the great song was born which gave spirit and hope to Lincoln's soldiers fighting for justice and human dignity.

The stories he heard as a boy from men who knew or saw Abraham Lincoln and John Brown helped form the boy, and the boy into man.

In Kansas, the great Populist movement was strong. Kansas had a Populist Governor. Kansas remembered Lincoln's words: "As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master. This expresses my idea of democracy. Whatever differs from this, to the extent of the difference, is no democracy." (Lincoln vs. Hitler.)

In Girard, Kansas, was published the "Appeal to Reason," the greatest labor and Socialist paper this country ever had, a paper with a weekly circulation of from one to two million copies.

When Browder was a boy, a Civil War veteran in Kansas once repeated to him words out of the mouth of Old Abe. Lincoln had said, "If the Almighty had ever made a set of men that should do all the eating and none of the work, he would have made them with mouths only, and no hands; and if he had ever made another class that he had intended should do all the work and none of the eating, he would have made them without mouths and all hands." The boy remembered that story.

The boy's forefathers fought in the American Revolution. They were soldiers in Lincoln's army.

The boy's father, 91 years old, and still living in Kansas, was a pioneer Socialist.

The boy from Kansas who was poor, remembered many things and stories he learned and heard in Kansas.

When he was still in his teens he was making Socialist speeches on the streets of the cities in Kansas.

When he was only 23, the workers in Kansas elected him President of their union.

"For all men dream in Kansas. By noonday and by night, By sunrise yellow, red and wild And moonrise wild and white."

(From the "Free Browder Bulletin," published by Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder.)

WAY DOWN EAST

By MIKE QUIN

"WHY did you give it to the boy in the first place? You should have had better sense," said Mr. Terkile. Mrs. Terkile gestured hopelessly, one hand clutching a soggy handkerchief. Her eyes, red-rimmed from weeping, were like sores of anguish. Little Jimmy and Sadie, awed by a sense of tragedy sat quietly together on the couch.

"I tell you I had nothing else to give him. I couldn't leave the stove," she said.

"The last five dollars we had, and God knows what's happened to the boy," said Mr. Terkile. "And the children with no dinner."

"Mrs. Schultz will give them some lentil soup," said Mrs. Terkile. "But, Harry, you've got to do something. Our Joey—our little boy. And how I scolded him."

"Now don't take on," said Mr. Terkile. "Don't take on. The police will find him if anyone can find him."

"The man at the market, when I telephoned the market, the man at the meat counter says he came in. Joey went in to buy the meat but he couldn't find the money. He must have lost it and now he's afraid to come home, Harry. That's what happened. It must be what happened."

"You should have had better sense," said Mr. Terkile. "I tell you, I had nothing else to give him," she said, and it went all over again while Jimmy and Sadie marveled from the couch.

Mrs. Schultz, from next door, brought in some lentil soup for the children, and stayed to discuss the calamity. Later the Dolans came down from upstairs. Mr. Terkile discussed the matter with them at great length, but Mrs. Terkile merely paced the floor in anxiety.

Along about midnight, they heard the phone ring in the Schultz flat next door. Mr. Terkile ran to answer it and when he came back he reached for his coat.

"They've got him over at the police station," he said. "Found him in a doorway. He's all right, but scared half out of his wits." Mrs. Terkile grabbed her hat, but was so nervous she had difficulty getting it on straight. "Mrs. Schultz, if you won't mind watching the children—"

"Not at all, my dear, not at all."

Sadie and Jimmy poked excited heads out of the bedroom. "Now get back to bed, both of you," said Mrs. Terkile. "We're going to get Joey. Your brother's all right. Don't take any nonsense from them, Mrs. Schultz."

"I've a piece of my mind to give that boy," said Mr. Terkile as they bustled down the stairs.

"You'll keep that mouth of yours shut," said Mrs. Terkile, still fumbling with her hat.

"It's a firm hand he needs."

"You'll keep that mouth of yours shut," she repeated. They found Joey seated on the edge of a wooden bench in the police station. His eyes were insane and his mouth was trembling.

Mrs. Terkile swept across the hall like a bird diving for a crust of bread, crashing through a swinging gate and leaving it careening on its hinges. And she clutched him to her in possessive frenzy.

"I didn't mean it," sobbed Joey. "I looked. I looked all over. I didn't mean it."

Mrs. Terkile's fingers felt all over him as if taking inventory. "It's all right, Joey. Your mother loves you. It's all right and it's your mother's fault."

"What do you mean by throwing such a fright into your parents?" demanded Mr. Terkile.

"You shut that mouth of yours or I'll shut it for you," snapped Mrs. Terkile.

"What have you been doing to this boy?" asked the sergeant. "He's frightened half crazy."

"He's a sensitive boy. He was always a sensitive boy," said Mrs. Terkile, soothing his head with her hand.

"He went to the store and lost the money, then ran away," said Mr. Terkile. "There's no sense in such nonsense."

"You'll shut your big mouth, or I'll shut it for you," said Mrs. Terkile. "I tried to find it," sobbed Joey. "I tried so hard to find it."

"It's no matter, that," said Mr. Terkile. "Never mind the money. But to worry your mother, who works so hard for you, and your father who loves you. It's not a nice thing to do, Joey. It's not a nice thing to do."

Welles Starts Work on 'Magnificent Ambersons'

Oscar Welles this week starts camera work on the screen version of Booth Tarkington's Pulitzer Prize novel, "The Magnificent Ambersons," first of the four Mercury Productions he will make this season for RKO Radio.

The film play is by Welles who will act as producer and director, but will not appear in picture.

The cast is headed by Joseph Cotten, Dolores Costello, Tim Holt and Anne Baxter. Others assigned to leading roles are Agnes Moorehead, Ray Collins, Erskine Sanford and Richard Bennett.

Stanley Cortez joins the Mercury Productions company as cinematographer. Art direction is by Mark Lee Kirk, editing by Robert Wise and Mark Robson, costumes by Edward Stevenson, sound by Billy Fessler, makeup by Mel Berns, properties by Al Fields and Charles Sayers, stills by Alex Kahle. Fred Fleck and Harry Mancke are assistant directors.

Welles expects to finish "The Magnificent Ambersons" in mid-January and then begin the production of "Journey Into Fear."

Fontaine Above All

Joan Fontaine, last seen as the second Mrs. DeWinter in Alfred Hitchcock's "Rebecca," and to be seen in "Suspicion," has been signed by Twentieth Century-Fox for the female lead opposite Tyrone Power in the studio's production of "This Above All."

THE STAGE

'A Perfect Comedy.'—Atkinson, Times

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AMER. YOUTH THEATRE

'OF V WE SING'

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'A Masterpiece.'—Atkinson, N. Y. Times

ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN

ROYALTY Theat. 45 St. W. of Bk. Cl. 5-3780

John Grierson to Speak At Film Conference

John Grierson, Film Commissioner of Canada and one of the world's foremost documentary film makers, will be a feature speaker at the conference of the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures, to be held at the Hotel Pennsylvania from November 13 to 15, it was announced today by James Shelley Hamilton, executive director of the Board. Mr. Grierson, who has just returned to Canada from London, will talk on "The Cooperation of the Film Industry With the Government Under War Conditions."

Of V We Sing

In order to accommodate the number of patrons being turned away weekly from their present revue "Of V We Sing," the American Youth Theatre has added a performance on Friday evenings, commencing Nov. 7. The show which starts promptly at 8:45 is followed by dancing and is held at the Majin Studio Theatre, 135 West 44th St. Tickets may be procured in advance at the Bookfair, 135 W. 44th St. Theatre party benefits may be obtained by phoning the American Youth Theatre, Murray Hill 4-0978.

MOTION PICTURES

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Bronx

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Resurgent Navy Aims to Beat Irish, Go to Bowl

Comeback Against Penn Indicates Another Tough Day for Irish Against the Service—Restrictions Against Post-Season Tilts Lifted

Navy's resurgent Middies tangle with the vaunted Notre Dame eleven this Saturday at Baltimore in the week's biggest game—and it would not be surprising to see the Annapolis youngsters sink the Irish, even if they have to travel overland to do it.

Notre Dame doesn't like stormy weather, as its scoreless tie with Army last week in the mud at Yankee Stadium indicates. Another rainy day at Baltimore would probably be the end of the Ramblers' unbeaten record.

Even if the going is dry, Frank Leahy's speedy charges are in for a tough afternoon. With two powerful teams of almost equal ability, Navy mounts plenty of big guns. Climaxing a steady return to form against Penn last week after a surprise scoreless tie with Harvard, the unbeaten Middies pounded the strong Quaker eleven in a thick mud and should reach Saturday's game at the peak of an upsurge.

If the weather is clear, the game will be a top-notch thriller, pitting Navy's powerhouse running attack led by Bill Busk, against Notre Dame's speedy backs and its ace passer, sophomore Angelo Bertelli. If it's muddy, walls Leahy, the Irish cause is "hopeless."

Well, anybody who knows the

Tomorrow at 8:30 p.m.
Fordham Forum
9413 Grand Concourse (188th) Bronx
Presents
Joseph Starobin
Editor New Masses
NEWS ANALYSIS
War—Domestic—Foreign
Admission 25 Cents

Tomorrow, Friday, November 7th
Gala Get-Together Election
VICTORY CELEBRATION
Hear
THE AMERICAN PEOPLES CHORUS
PAUL VILLARD—Singer and Accordionist
VITO MARCANONIO
Will analyze the last Election Results
Program Will Begin 9 P.M. Sharp
Tickets on Sale at 45 Astor Place, Room 411
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City '5' Loses Second Center

City College's varsity basketball team suffered its second severe loss of the yet-unstarted campaign when it was learned that Harry Fishman, who was expected to fill Julie Gerson's place at center, had left school to accept a job in the defense industry. Ten days ago, Gerson reported to Nat Holman with the same story so that the Beavers have lost their first and second-string centers for the 1941-2 campaign.

Holman indicated that the situation is far from hopeless for Mike Shinkarik, 6-foot 2-inch recruit from the Junior Varsity, has shown promise of becoming one of the great ball players of City College's history. Shinkarik is not yet a finished product and the Beaver mentor had hoped to break him in slowly for next season, using Gerson and Fishman mostly. After three weeks of practice, the Lavender first team has not yet taken shape. Shinkarik, Bill Holman, and Red Phillips appear to be definite starters with Sid Hertzberg, Leo Levine, Monroe Edelstein, and Sam Deitchman battling it out for the other two berths.

ABOUT THE BOWLS
Duke appears the next best shot to Fordham for an unbeaten season with Minnesota the No. 3 choice. Texas and Texas A & M will have a go at each other and this is likely to be the toughest, cut-throat game of the season. The Aggies are living to avenge their only loss in three years to the Longhorns at Austin last Thanksgiving Day. Duquesne has to make a trip to the Coast to play St. Mary's and has a tough cookie indeed in Mississippi State in its final game.

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Complete NYU Court Schedule

Dec. 9—Upsala College at University Heights; Dec. 12—Montclair State Teachers College at University Heights; Dec. 15—Queens College at University Heights; Dec. 17—University of Newark at University Heights; Dec. 20—Syracuse University at Madison Square Garden; Dec. 30—University of Washington at Madison Sq. Garden.

Jan. 3—Fort Monmouth at University Heights; Jan. 7—Manhattan College at Madison Square Garden; Jan. 14—Colgate University at Madison Square Garden; Jan. 17—DePaul University at Chicago, Ill.; Jan. 31—Lehigh University (Nismith Memorial Game) at University Heights.

Feb. 4—St. Francis College at Madison Square Garden; Feb. 7—Temple University at Philadelphia, Pa.; Feb. 14—University of Notre

NYU to Play Fort Monmouth Army 5

The NYU basketball team will meet the Fort Monmouth team at the Heights Gym on Saturday night, Jan. 3. This will be the first game between a college team and service team in some time.

Dame at Madison Sq. Garden; Feb. 16—Rutgers University at University Heights; Feb. 21—Lafayette College at University Heights; Feb. 25—St. John's University at Madison Square Garden; Feb. 28—Penn State College at State College, Pa.

March 4—Fordham University at Madison Square Garden; March 9—City College of New York at Madison Square Garden.

CCNY '11' Showed Nothing to Brooklyn

Lou Gehlens, Brooklyn College football coach, was a bit disappointed in City College's 6-0 win over Hobart despite the fact that he is a former CCNY captain. Lou had come up to Lewisohn Stadium to scout the Beavers for their game with Brooklyn on Nov. 15 but the Beavers ran only six plays during the entire game, all straight line backs, as they were protecting a lead in the muddy going and Coach Benny Friedman saw no reason for giving any of his stuff away. The only thing Lou saw was that the Beaver line was something to worry about and that Cy Gettoff is one of the best kickers ever to wear a Lavender uniform.

WHAT'S ON

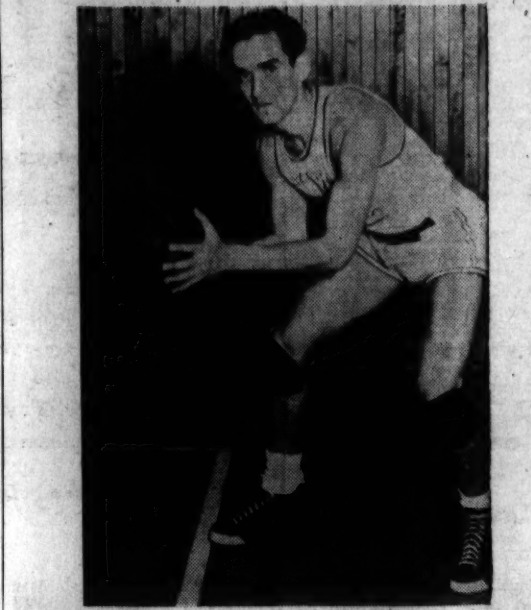
RATES: What's on notices for the Daily and Sunday Worker are 35c per line (10 words to a line) plus minimum. DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, 2 P.M. Friday.

Tonight
CLIFFORD T. WELSH, National Sec'y American Council on Soviet Relations, will discuss "The Importance of American-Soviet Relations Today" at the Ryck Club, 116 W. 21st St., N.Y.C. 8 P.M.

Tomorrow
JOSEPH STAROBIN analyzes all the news at Fordham Forum. See ad this page. Next Friday Mike Gold.

Coming
MAGGIE PATTERSON Recital featuring

NYU Courtsters May Be Surprise



MORT LAZARE, captain and sole veteran regular holdover of the NYU basketball team, is expected to be the spark plug and one of the best players in the city.

Only One Vet Left, But Great Play of Coward, Good Frosh Brighten Prospects

(This is the second of a series of articles discussing the prospects of the metropolitan college basketball teams. NEXT—CCNY.)

On paper, this year's New York University basketball team shouldn't rate with the Violet ensembles of the past few years. Four of the five regulars of last season's ensemble are gone. Stevens, Davis and Auerbach were seniors, and Ralph Kaplowitz, one of the city's greatest stars is now in

whom was a metropolitan all scholastic. Turner, in particular, was beginning to fulfill his early promise as he got more opportunities towards the tail end of last season.

He's a fast, slick ball handler and good shot. Davidoff is a rugged driver, of considerable value around the backboard. But the newcomer who may lift this team well beyond expectations is Jim Coward, Negro center transfer from Brooklyn College. In his one year of ball at Brooklyn, where he played varsity ball as a freshman, Coward earned many all-city plaudits. He's developed since then and has been showing great form in practice. He may well be the big gun of this ball club, with his deft ball handling and live work around the backboards.

The fifth man will come from the good freshman team of last year, as will the ranking substitutes. Al Grenert was a high scoring sensation with the frosh last year, often breaking into the 20s, but he suffered a minor leg fracture playing baseball and it's not yet certain whether he's fully recovered. He's working out and will certainly get the spot if his leg has healed well enough. Sol Glogover, another Lincoln all-scholastic, is a speedy youngster with plenty of savvy and a fine bullet-pass feeder, but he may be a little small for collegiate ball. Les Mintz, a Roosevelt boy, who is developing well past his freshman form, may squeeze out one of the first five if he continues to play the way he has been in practice.

Two reserves from last year's team will see plenty of action are big Manny Schuman, a center who is slowly working out clumsiness due to inexperience and Pali Payne, a big driving boy without too much finesse.

This NYU team doesn't figure to be up to the LIU-CCNY standard, but it has some very interesting possibilities and may surprise by outdoing last year's team. It's the kind of club that should mesh and be really good as the season progresses. If it can get past some of its early tough games it will be right in there.—RODNEY.

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On the Score Board

By Lester Rodney

It's been quite a while since we assayed a ranking of prize fighters. Quite a while as fighters come and go that is. A lot of names you'd mark down for rankings in the various divisions just a couple of years ago are out of the picture now—names like Armstrong, Ambers, Montaner, Max Baer, John Henry Lewis, Apostoli, Kreiger and others that don't come readily to mind any more.

There's been a turnover. Let's start from the heavyweights and work down, ranking them as we go.

Joe Louis is still far and away the greatest heavyweight in the land. In catching up to and defeating the tremendously fast and skillful Conn, and belting out the rugged Nova (twice conqueror of Max Baer), Joe in his last two fights effectively squashed all the talk of his alarming slipping. He may have lost a little of his earlier speed, but as he himself points out, he's gained in experience and tactics.

Billy Ranks Second

Behind Joe we'd have to rank Conn. Billy is still actually no more than a light heavyweight, 174 being his best fighting weight. But the magnificent boxing skill and flashing speed that gave Louis such a tough 13 rounds are probably enough to rank him above any of the big boys except the big one himself.

Behind Billy we'd rate Buddy Baer, Maxie's crude looking but powerful "kid" brother of 255 pounds net. He still is young enough to succeed to Louis' crown when and if the champ retires in the near future. If Buddy continues to improve that is. Right now the result of a Baer-Conn fight would be hard to estimate.

Moving past Nova, Pastor, Simon, et al, into the fourth spot in our ratings would be Lem Franklin, the young Negro puncher from Cleveland who has quickly compiled a great record and recently broke into the limelight with a smashing KO of big Abe Simon before the Forest City's largest indoor crowd. Lem is coming and from what we hear there aren't many limits to his possibilities.

Nova would come next and then Harry Bobo, a little known Negro heavyweight from Pittsburgh who has knocked out Lee Savold (leader in the "white hope" tourney) twice in two attempts. Bobo, possessor of a tremendous wallop, isn't considered as fine an all around prospect as Franklin however.

Light Heavy Muddle

The light heavyweight division has apparently inherited the muddled condition of the middleweight class, helped by the graduation of ex-middle champions Soose and Overlin into the heavier category. Gus Lesnevich is the current champion by virtue of his victory over Tami Mauriello in the final of the "elimination" series to determine the successor to the abdicating Conn. Gus is a plodding, fair fighter who just did eke out his win over the hard hitting, potentially great Fordham youngster and chances are good that Tami will turn the tables and win the title in their return go next week.

Mauriello wasn't originally slated for the crack at Lesnevich. Jimmy Webb had earned that shot by beating Tommy Tucker in the then sparsely populated division. But in a "conditioning" fight with an unknown Pittsburgh Negro miney named Mose Brown, Webb was surprisingly knocked out. He fought Brown immediately after to correct the apparent mistake and was promptly knocked out again. Now he would take Brown seriously, said Webb, booked still a third match. He was knocked out again, which should have given Brown permanent possession of Webb to hang on his mantle.

So here's Mose Brown waiting for a crack at any of them and from the high rating Webb had, Mose must be ranked right up with any of them . . . and hereby is. Billy Soose, who stopped trying to make the 160-pound limit and ballooned right up to 175, may be dangerous if he can keep his speed at the heavier weight. It will be recalled that the Penn State boy decisively whipped Mauriello when both were middleweights. But Tami has been coming fast since then.

Ranking the light-heavyweights (with the reservation that Conn would be clearly first if he returned to his first love, which is unlikely), we would get:

1—Mauriello; 2—Brown; 3—Lesnevich; 4—Soose.

In the welterweight division we have another situation where the champion is going to be rated third. Frizze Zivic, who should know, said that Ray Robinson was far too good for Cochrane. Ray is too good for any of them. The Harlem youngster may be even greater than any of the fight followers realize as yet. He has everything and knows how to use it. We'll rate the welters:

1—Robinson; 2—Zivic; 3—Cochrane.

The lightweights—and the same story. It's Bob Montgomery first and "champion" Lew Jenkins second. The quotation marks are necessary because Philadelphia Bob, another of the great crop of new Negro fighters coming along in the wake of Louis and Armstrong, already has decisively thrashed Jenkins in a "non-title" over the weight bout. After Jenkins we'd rate Sammy Angott, Marty Servo and Maxie Shapiro.

Not enough room for the little boys today.

The Roundup

MANY EX-A'S IN ARMY

Baseball will have a large representation under the colors next season. Here are some of the fellows due to go into Uncle Sam's legions: Bob Feller, Bama Rowell, Sam Chapman, Al Brancato, Fred Chapman (A's), Freddy Hutchinson, Porter Vaughan, and Bob Uhle, Tigers' rookie who's already in.

HOW ABOUT HUGHIE?

MOST VALUABLE—Although there's no argument to be found with the choice of Dolf Camilli of the Dodgers as the National League's most valuable player, there's something wrong with the rules of voting which enable six Brooklyn players to land in the first ten. Camilli, Reiser and Wyatt

were one-two-three, Higbe sixth, Walker seventh and Herman eighth. And one of the most valuable men on the Dodgers, relief pitcher Hugh Casey, didn't finish in the first twenty. The Dodgers would never have won the pennant without Casey, who's pitching on one western trip held the Brooklyn staff together.

NO DEAL

Warren C. Cline denies the rumor that the Cincinnati Reds are contemplating trading Frank McCormick and Johnny Vander Meer to the Brooklyn Dodgers for Dolf Camilli and cash. The Reds' general manager, says: "Sounds like Dodger propaganda to me. They certainly selected a couple of aces at any rate. By the way who is this fellow cash to whom they refer? If Camilli was about four years younger and could hit better and if this fellow cash would guarantee more than 20 wins each year for the next few years we would consider the deal mentioned. If the cash you are talking about is that World Series cash, well it might buy moose hunting vacations, floor lamps and fish bowls for an office but it can't buy any good players from the Reds."

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